

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 207.—Vol. VIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

## SPAIN.

**F**ROM every successive change in the Government of Spain, men are compelled more and more to wonder who is the real ruler of that country. The political affairs of the Escorial seem a mighty maze, but we hardly believe they are quite without a plan, though the clue is hard to find. Minister after Minister falls; a Government that lasts over a year is a phenomenon; recently, the existence of Cabinets has been counted by days. But Narvaez had held the reins long enough to produce the impression that in him Spain had found a ruler. Now he, too, has fallen, and has followed his predecessor, Espartero, in the path of Exile. The man of energy and action has fared little better than the idler, whose adherence to constitutional forms was as much the result of indifference and dislike of change as honest or determined approval. Narvaez had a soldier's contempt for Constitutions and Charters; but he worked, he acted; he organised the army, established something like police, and took a few steps towards casting out the devils of neglect and sloth that possess the whole system of Spanish Government.

How is it that two men, so different in character, have met so identical a destiny? They both ceased to do the work of that secret influence that surrounds the throne of Spain, and have fallen a sacrifice to that refusal. Then comes the question, "What is

that influence?" Whatever it may be, it is evidently the real Government of Spain, for it crushes all attempts to control it, either through the forms of the Constitution, as attempted, for some time successfully, by Espartero, or by the strong hand and the power of the army, as by Narvaez. That all this breaking down and setting up of Ministers is the work of the individual mind of Christina we do not believe: she is rather the instrument than the power; all that can be called her own in her career is her shameless profligacy, her avarice, and hypocrisy. Still less is the source of change to be sought in the will of Isabella, her daughter, who is said to inherit all the stupidity and animal grossness of the Spanish Bourbons, without the passionate quickness of the Neapolitan blood. The greatest object of the contemplations of the Queen of Spain is said to be her dinner and *bon bons*. Whose, then, is the influence that destroys so completely, so suddenly and effectually, the political power of such men as Narvaez and Espartero? The master-mind is concealed, but works actively, showing itself only in results; and its tendency is plainly towards the re-establishment of Absolutism. Narvaez was ready enough to dispense with the trammels of the Constitution when it suited him, but he was not a reactionist. He had no wish to bring back the days of the petticoat-embroidering Ferdinand; nor has he fallen now so much because he silenced the press and suspended the Cortes, as because he refused to consent to marry the young Queen to her own uncle,—a disgusting and incestuous alliance. But state policy despises all laws and prohibitions, human and divine; and, repulsive as such a marriage appears to us, it is by no means a novelty in the annals of the Spanish nobility of the *sang azul*, or "blue blood," the purity of which was by these family matches jealously preserved.

Heaven itself seems to have punished the race that entertained this overweening pride of caste; the nobles of Spain have degenerated in mind and body till they are now the weakest, most effete, and thoroughly contemptible class of the whole nation.

The weakness of the Spanish Aristocracy is remarkable. In the many revolutions that have within the last twenty years taken place in Spain, many opportunities have been given to the rising and energetic spirits of the age; and many are the names that have floated upwards to the notice of men; but the Aristocracy of Spain have produced none of those who have aroused or guided the spirit of their time. The long civil war of Spain produced many able men in the ranks of the army; but they owed nothing to their birth. Whether we look at the Carlist or Constitutional party, we are struck with the energy of men who sprung from the humbler ranks of life: the nobles seem utterly decayed, as much in talent as in wealth; they can produce, originate, and rule in nothing. Their vast estates have shared the national decay, but their personal degeneracy is the more melancholy. They are dragged down in the vortex of political convulsions, without the power of making a single struggle against it. The system amid which they live is built up, or changed, or destroyed by a successful soldier, a daring journalist, or keen-eyed financier; and they accept the dominion of these men—the sons of village carpenters or shepherds. How changed, how sunk from those days when the ranks of the nobility of Spain furnished the rulers of European kingdoms and Viceroyalties to the New World; when an Alva governed the Netherlands, and a Medina Sidonia commanded the Armada that was to blot the heretic state of England from the roll of monarchies! What has caused this great and total change?



VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



'Twere long to tell, and sad to trace,  
Each step from grandeur to disgrace.

The decay of the Aristocracy of Spain was not the work of sudden political convulsions; it was a slow, gradual, but constant rotting from within. The land has never been without a Monarch, and that from the most "legitimate" of races—the Bourbons. Joseph Bonaparte was only the military commandant of his brother Napoleon; for though he assumed the title of King, the nation never recognised him. Spain has never been revolutionised, like France; in all her changes she has not seen a Republic or a Democracy. Aristocratic birth has never there been made a crime, punished by exile and death without regard to the merits or demerits of the individual. The Spaniards, as a people, are proud of their Monarchy; by natural disposition they are not averse to an Aristocracy; the corruption and worthlessness of the class must be thorough and complete, when, in such a soil, it cannot maintain even the semblance of life and vigour. In the evil days of Monarchies, when the great oversetter of Thrones made Spain no exception to the rest of Europe, the men most ready to desert their King and sell the Crown to the invader were the Nobles. The privileged class was the weakest in its defence of the fountain of honour; the Crown and the independence of the nation were rescued by the peasantry, the bulk of the people, and an army of foreigners.

The history of Spain since that period records many changes, but none of them have raised the nobility either in power or credit; deeply is this to be regretted, for the existence of a wealthy and ruling class would be a benefit to the nation, if it could keep itself level with its age, and possessed an average amount of talent and knowledge. Energy of any kind is a good where all is blank inaction and paralysis; but camps and armies are, after all, if not the very worst, certainly far from the best school for the rulers of a people. The men of the sword mostly delight in the exhibition of strength rather than wisdom, and their sway, such as it is, is too personal; like all things that depend on individual qualities it passes away, leaving little or no impression behind. What nations want are systems and institutions, that may outlast the men who found them; laws that may survive their makers, founded upon the necessities that are almost universal.

The rule of the sword is a blessing compared with the miseries of anarchy; but something more than force is wanted as soon as the first essential of Government, a preponderating power, is restored. Then is felt the necessity of creating some system, possessing some innate force, to keep it working; for nations cannot be always ruled like regiments, and set going by word of command. This creation for Spain is yet to come; and we fear the day that will see it is yet far distant. Were it again divided, as of old, into several kingdoms, we believe the people would be better governed: the country is too great, the interests of the people too divided, for any but a very strong and very settled Government to have effectual control over them. And a Government either strong or settled is the last thing that can be hoped for. The Spaniards have not that spirit of nationality which makes the power of France, whatever may be the differences of language and interests among its population, "one and indivisible."

But, beyond the Pyrenees, all is disunion; the Royal title which makes the Sovereign, Monarch of "the Spains," is, most unfortunately characteristic of the people; they are provincials, who have not yet acquired the spirit that blends men into nations of common feelings and interest. The Andalusian, the Biscayan, and Castilian, are, in effect, men of different nations. A Government like that of Germany, with many centres of political power, would far better suit Spain than Germany. With a weak, changing, and almost bankrupt authority at Madrid, it is impossible that it can be either felt or respected at the extremities of a vast country, where the means of communication are just as they were two centuries ago. Of what other kingdom of Europe can it be said that the bulk of its trade is in the hands of smugglers, and that the people buy and sell in defiance of the law?

The same inconsistencies run through everything in Spain. Laws have remained, but the power that enforced them is gone; titles are left, but the wealth and worth of the nobility have departed: immense dockyards are still to be seen, but there are no fleets, sailors, or workmen; immense charitable institutions survive, but their revenues are destroyed, perverted, or embezzled; the magnificent collegiate establishments of former times, have neither professors, learning, nor scholars; and in this most Catholic of all countries, the revenues of the Church have been seized as the property of the nation. All is decay, inaction, dilapidation; the people live in the ruins of a mighty monarchy, like the Arabs who pitch their tents among the pillars of Palmyra, shadowed still by a greatness they can scarcely comprehend, much less imitate. The history of Spain belongs to the past; we wish we had a better hope of a future.

We despair of Constitutions; the elements of political government seem wanting; absolutism in such a country as Spain would require the hand of a giant, and the race of great Kings is extinct. We must descend upon Ministers, and they pass like the shadowy kings in *Banquo's* glass; Espartero went long ago, and now Narvaez follows him. We confess we had hoped more from him, and see his fall with regret. He has done much, and might have yet effected more.

We must give to him what he deserves—credit for having opposed the unnatural marriage that will be forced upon the Queen, a mere puppet in the hands of her Mother, or rather her Mother's advisers. The people of Spain seem to have taken no part in the displacement of Narvaez; if he had few attached friends, his vigour had certainly gained him many supporters; his departure from Madrid seems to have been a kind of ovation; he does not go unregretted or uncheered.

The first consequence of his departure is the revival of what he had suspended; the Decree against the Press is annulled, and the Cortes will re-assemble. How long it will last is another matter; Spain is the last country in the world in which to indulge in predictions. The only thing certain is, that the unnatural and disgusting ambition of Christina is calculated to shock every feeling of decency, and bring Royalty itself into contempt; and it is remarkable enough to find that Legitimate Monarchy and Aristocracy, as institutions, should have received their most destructive blows in France and Spain, where both existed in their most complete predominance.

**ABANDONMENT OF RAILWAYS.**—The Southampton, Manchester, and Oxford Junction Company return £1 1s. per share of the £2 12s. 6d. paid. The scheme has failed for the present, and the Directors are at law both with their servants and shareholders. The Cornwall and Devon Central line is to be "wound up," and the deposits returned, less the legal and necessary expenses. A Committee has been appointed to carry out the resolution passed.

**THE FEVER OF SPECULATION IN 1845.**—A bulky but interesting document has been published, in the form of a report from the Registrar-General of Joint-Stock Companies, of the number of such companies formed in 1845. The list consists of fifty-three pages, and contains the titles and specifications of 1520 schemes, the offspring of 1845, the majority being for railways, water-companies, banks, insurances, mines, and an immensity of other joint-stock corporations. The year opened with a mere handful, but as the days rolled on and the fever became fiercer, they doubled, trebled, and quintupled in quantity, until, in September, October, and November, they came thickly thundering on, at the rate of from 100 to 300 a month, and an average in September—the most prolific of months—of from 16 to 46 each day, or 457 in the month, as will be seen by the following analysis of the return. In December, when the panic ran the train of alarm, and the excitement was gradually subsiding, the climacteric was 31. The following shows the number of projects registered each month, with the aggregate totals for the same:—In January, the number registered was 16; February, 30; March, 25; April, 52; May, 81; June, 90; July, 91; August, 175; September, 457; October, 363; November, 86; December, 31. Total schemes registered from January to December, 1820.

PRESENT ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Naples, April 2, 1846.

Our giant of the old Elysian coast has, during the last six months, displayed considerable activity; and, within a few days, emitted a river of lava, unequalled since the grand eruption of 1839. Those who have visited the volcano since that period will remember its enormous amphitheatre of scorias, cinders, and stone, walled in by the cone, in the arena of which, from time to time, fiery hills were thrown up, gradually filling the vast cup. The lava, fluid no longer any cavity for its deposits, has burst its sulphurous barrier, and overflows with terrible fury, threatening the luxuriant vineyards below.

I visited the volcano a few days since, with a party of friends. We ascended by the newly-cut road, which is now accessible for carriages, as far as the Hermitage, more than half way up the mountain, where an observatory has lately been erected. The vast plain of amalgamated cinders immediately surrounding the cone is singularly interesting. A starved and sickly vegetation is seen, here and there, struggling between the masses of scorias, which, in barren wildness, spreads its broken and waved surface over an enormous space. I can compare it to nothing but a troubled sea suddenly petrified. As we walked over this desolate scene the embowelled thunder of the volcano boomed on our ears like retreating artillery. The red fiery stream of lava has nearly reached the level plain above-mentioned, and continues to crawl slowly downward on the side facing old Somma, the mother mountain of the present volcano. On arriving at the top of the cone (see the Engraving) we neared a fiery fountain. The effect was terribly grand. A hill of liquid fire was raised in the centre of the exhausted cup of an old eruption, from whence the molten matter flowed in an awful, hot, and sulphurous stream. Occasionally large stones were thrown up into the air, amid a continuous volume of smoke, that curled in round masses up to the blue and cloudless sky. Surrounding the great source of eruption were two or three lesser gorges, emitting lava with a pale vapour. The broken edge of the cup, illuminated with a red glare, produced an effect which at once reminded us of Dante's Hell circle.

The view of Vesuvius from Naples, by moonlight, is now unusually interesting. Fire and smoke issuing from the beautifully formed mountain, is reflected in the water below, painting its waves with red light, and animating the solemn repose of the looming mass of Apennines.

It may not be uninteresting to give your readers the dates of Eruptions. Diodorus, of Argynum, and Strabo, the Greek, both mention the mountain, but it was evidently very different in form from that which now presents itself. Strabo speaks of its sterility and "tormented fire." Pliny's letters give us the first account of an Eruption (79) in his well-known epistles; after which, authorities multiply, and record those of 203 or 4, 472, 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1049, 1139, 1306, 1500, 1631, 1660, 1682, 1694, 1701, 1704-8, 1712, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1766, 1770, 1779, 1790, 1794, 1804, 1810, 1817, 1820 to 22, 1831, 1834, 1839, and the present. Thus, we have thirty-four recorded Eruptions, which have, from time to time, wrought wonderful changes in the form of the mountain. As Sir William Hamilton observes, speaking of the Eruption of '94:—"Ten thousand men, working for a century, could not effect such an alteration as was produced by the hand of Nature in a few hours."

Speculations of the ultimate results of this Eruption may be futile: it is, however, generally supposed here that no grand display will take place like those which have occurred, when fire and smoke have been thrown up more than a mile into mid-air. The general conjecture is, that the mountain will exhaust its accumulated matter, as it is now doing, without further agitation. Hundreds of our countrymen have visited the scene, to the joy of *ciceroni* and *gendarmes*; in fact, the Eruption is looked on by all with much interest, excepting those who possess lands at the foot of the mountain, where:—

The ripe vines' intertwined boughs of long festoon  
Or woven wreath, all heavy with hanging grapes;  
The many-throated larks, which, ever and anon  
Fall down in showers half rose colour and half gold—  
Down where the vine-dresser, in festal garb,  
Pours into wains and baskets, classic-shaped,  
With his red hands the Bacchanalian fruit.

E. N. B.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**ARMY MOVEMENTS.**—The 30th Regiment, on arrival in Dublin Garrison from Castlebar, is to be stationed in Ship-street Barracks. The 67th Regiment, in Limerick, has received a letter of readiness for Cork. The 85th Light Infantry, on landing at Cork this month, from Barbadoes, will, it is understood, move on to Limerick.

**MR. PYM.**—Mr. Edward Lawes Pym, who was recently tried at Winchester, and acquitted of all participation in the death of the late Mr. Seton, who fell in a duel, has been restored to his former rank in the Royal Marine corps by her Majesty's Order in Council.

**LORD GOUGH'S NEPHEW.**—The Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, has just presented Mr. Gough, the nephew of General Lord Gough, the victor of Sobraon, with a Cornetcy in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. This young gentleman is at present a pupil to the Rev. E. P. Blount, incumbent minister of Longfield, near Poole.

**DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL GARRETT.**—This officer expired at three o'clock on Monday morning, near Gosport, having experienced many years' severe illness. Admiral Garrett's services, after he obtained his post rank, were principally in the civil department of the navy. He died a Vice-Admiral of the White.

**OXFORD AND RUGBY RAILWAY.**—The first turf was turned at Cropedy, in the formation of the Oxford and Rugby Railway, on Wednesday (last week).

**TAWELL'S CONFESSION.**—At the meeting of the Bucks magistrates in quarter session last week, a resolution, moved by Dr. Lee, was carried by six to three majority, calling on the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Cox, to give up the document handed him by Tawell just before his execution. Mr. Cox, who was in court just before the vote was taken, said, "I have made up my mind from the first that no earthly power shall extort from me that which was committed to my custody, let the consequences be what they may. I do not hesitate to say that, standing up in conference with a fellow creature on the brink of eternity, and on being supplicated by him, I consented to hold as private and confidential that which was committed to me. I did give that promise."

**EARTHQUAKE AT MALTA.**—Letters from Malta announce that on Saturday, the 28th of March, at 4 43 p.m., a smart shock of an earthquake was felt in that and the adjoining island of Gozo, which lasted for several seconds; and, after two minutes, another very violent shock, which was of longer duration. Several people were carried off their feet and fell, whilst others were attacked with vomiting and all the nausea of sea-sickness. Divers stone dwelling-houses, the archives of the justice, and some out-houses, have suffered damage in their walls and foundations; and general panic and consternation prevailed throughout the night from apprehension of other shocks. Such an event has not been known at Malta since 1809. A mercantile regulator in a watchmaker's establishment stopped at the moment of the second shock, and some candlesticks on the high altar of St. Paul's Church were thrown down. In the night, lightning was perceptible in the direction of Mount Etna; but subsequent accounts from Catania only mention the shocks as having been felt there, without attributing the same to the volcano. At Mytilene and Smyrna shocks were felt on the 11th ult.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. L. T."—The opening diagram at page 101 of this month's "Chess Chronicle" is printed correctly, but the proposer has erred in the conditions: instead of "White to mate in three moves," it should be "in five moves."

"Bou Mazza," Paris.—Too simple for any but very young players. Your first, that on the diagram, requires two moves only instead of four. 1. R take Q P (ch); 2. Kt to K 2nd (checkmate).

"C. R. L."—"A Johnnie," Cambridge,—"Spin,"—and "A Fellow of King's."—Not quite up to our standard: try again.

"Yoga Valley."—We think you are mistaken; for it is not at all clear, upon the White King's going over to the Queen's side, that Black can take the Pawns in detail.

"Anateur."—A very pretty juvenile problem.

"Souter Johnny" will find the Economic Chess-board mentioned in another part of our paper. The price, we believe, is only half-a-crown.

"A. F. W."—Mr. Horwitz's move of Kt to Q Kt 5th, in the Scotch Game, is the reverse of "weak." It is an excellent stroke of play, and completely foils the attack which the second player was supposed to gain by playing Q to K R 5th. The reply of K B to Q B 4th is mere moonshine.

"Στρατηγος."—We have always heard that, despite his amazing powers of combination in the field, Napoleon was an indifferent Chess-player. Your solution is the true one.

"Fair Play."—A Problem is valueless that can be solved in less than the prescribed number of moves. You are altogether in error respecting No. 114.

"C. R. L." and "D. C."—Huntley.—Received with thanks.

"J. H."—Richmond-buildings.—You are quite mistaken; there is but one way of solving either of the problems. Your attempt last week was not a mate in four moves against the best defence; and the present, in five, is equally unsuccessful.

"Mira."—You will find about twenty splendid positions by Bolton, Bone, Horwitz, Kling, &c., &c., in this month's Number of "The Chess-Players' Chronicle."

"Jonathan."—The pamphlet containing the interesting games between Stanley and Rousseau is on its route to England. Due notice shall be given of its arrival.

"Juvenis."—We shall commence a series of progressive problems for students in Chess, the moment the games between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz are concluded.

"Beginner."—We shall be glad to render you any assistance in our power.

"R. M. L."—You may obtain Mr. Brown's entertaining collection of Problems at Hastings's, of Carey-street.

"Lee," Clement's Inn.—The President of the Brighton Chess Club is Captain Kennedy; of the Liverpool, Mr. Mongredien;—Mr. M. is also President of the Old London Club; of the Bristol, we believe, Mr. Williams. The Secretary of the London Chess Club is Mr. Perigal; of the Liverpool, Mr. Speckley. As players, there is not a point to choose between them. To your last query.—Write to Mr. Longbottom, Secretary of the St. George's Chess Club, Cavendish-square.

Solutions by "Automaton," "Mrs. T.," "Marazion," "J. G." Dublin; "Chapel Rock," "R. H.," "Kaiser," "Wilful," "Louis," and "T. W. G." Riev. Divan, are correct. Those by "M. S.," "J. S. W.," "J. H. W.," "P. W.," "R. M.," "F.," "T. P. C.," "F. H.," "F. C.," "Great Yarmouth," "W. R.," "J. W.," "Sea Weed," "Miles," and "Phillip," are all wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 116.

WHITE.

1. Kt to Q B's 7th (ch)
2. Q P one (ch)
3. Q to K B 5th
4. K Kt to K 6th (ch)
5. Kt mates

BLACK.

- K to Q B's 5th
- K to Q 5th
- Q to K 4th (best)
- Q takes Kt \*

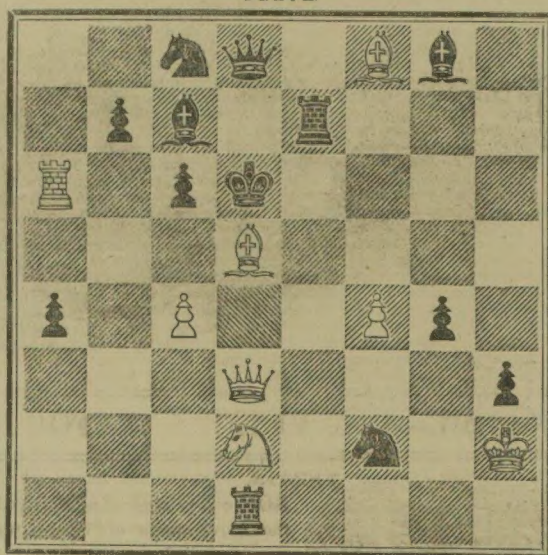
\* If Black, at his 4th move, take Kt with Rook, the result would be the same.

PROBLEM No. 117.

By Mr. Mc. G.

White playing first mates in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

MATCH AT CHESS

BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

GAME THE EIGHTEENTH.

- |                      |                    |                    |                 |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| WHITE. (Mr. H.)      | BLACK. (Mr. S.)    | WHITE. (Mr. H.)    | BLACK. (Mr. S.) |
| 1. K P two           | Q B P two          | 20. B takes Kt     | P takes B       |
| 2. K B P two         | K P one            | 21. Q Kt P takes P | K Kt to B 2nd   |
| 3. K Kt to B 3rd     | Q Kt to B 3rd      | 22. Kt takes Kt    | R takes Kt      |
| 4. Q B P two         | Q P one            | 23. K P takes P    | K P takes P     |
| 5. Q Kt to B 3rd     | K Kt to R 3rd      | 24. K to R 2nd     | K R to Q Kt 2nd |
| 6. K B to K 2nd      | K Kt P one         | 25. R to K sq      | R to Q Kt 7th   |
| 7. Q P one           | K B to Kt 2nd(a)   | 26. B to B 2nd     | Q to K 6th      |
| 8. Castles           | Q R P one          | 27. Kt to K Kt sq  | Q takes Q (e)   |
| 9. K R P one         | K B P two (b)      | 28. K R takes Q    | Q R to R sq     |
| 10. Q B to K 3rd (c) | Q Kt P one         | 29. K R to K 2nd   | K to B sq       |
| 11. Q to her 2nd     | Castles            | 30. B to Q Kt sq   | Q R to Q Kt sq  |
| 12. R to K B 2nd     | Q R to Kt sq       | 31. R takes R (f)  | R takes R       |
| 13. Q R P two        | Q B to Q 2nd       | 32. Kt to K 2nd    | K R P one       |
| 14. Kt to K Kt 5th   | Q to K sq          | 33. K R P one      | K B to his 3rd  |
| 15. R to K B sq      | Q Kt to Q 5th      | 34. K to R 3rd     | K to B 2nd (g)  |
| 16. B to Q sq        | B to Q B 3rd       | 35. K to Kt 3rd    | Q B to Q R sq   |
| 17. Q Kt P one       | Q Kt P one         | 36. K to R 3rd     | Q B to Q Kt 2nd |
| 18. Q R P takes P    | R P takes P        | 37. K to Kt 3rd    | K B to Q sq     |
| 19. Q Kt to K 2nd    | Q Kt P takes P (d) | 38. K to R 3rd (h) | B to Q R 4th    |

And white resigns.

(a) This deviation from the customary moves in the present opening deserves consideration. We are much mistaken if, hereafter, it will not be found a great improvement on the old style of carrying on the game.

(b) One of the chief advantages arising from Black's variation, is its enabling him to advance this Pawn with safety, and thus effectually preventing the formidable attack which the opening player generally obtains by throwing forward the Pawns on this side.

(c) With the object of pushing the R's Pawn, recovering the piece and winning two Pawns, of taking Q B P, attacking K's Rook.

(d) Kt takes Kt (ch) would have been stronger play.

(e) Had he taken the Bishop with Rook, White would have gained the exchange by first taking Q with Q, and then R with R.

(f) B to Q R's 2d would have been much better play.

(g) Black might have shortened the game by now taking the K Kt's P checking, and if the King took his Bishop, afterwards K R's Pawn, recovering the piece and winning two Pawns.

(h) This hastens the catastrophe: his best move was to take the Q's Pawn with his Kt

GAME THE NINETEENTH.

- |                        |                 |                       |                  |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| WHITE. (Mr. S.)        | BLACK. (Mr. H.) | WHITE. (Mr. S.)       | BLACK. (Mr. H.)  |
| 1. K P two             | K P two         | 19. K takes Kt        | P takes Kt (ch)  |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd       | Q Kt to B 3rd   | 20. K to R 2nd        | R takes P        |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th      | K B to Q B 4th  | 21. Q takes R         | B to Q 2nd       |
| 4. Q B P one           | K Kt to B 3rd   | 22. Kt to K 4th       | Q to K B 4th     |
| 5. Q P one             | Q P one         | 23. Kt to K Kt 5th    | K R P one        |
| 6. Castles             | Castles         | 24. Kt takes P at K B |                  |
| 7. Q B to K 3rd        | K B to Q Kt 3rd | 25. K to Kt (d)       | Q takes R P (ch) |
| 8. Q R P two           | Q R P one       | 26. K to B sq         | Q to Kt 5th (ch) |
| 9. B takes B           | P takes B       | 27. Kt to R 2nd       | R to K sq        |
| 10. Q P one            | Q P one (a)     | 28. Kt takes Q        | R takes Q        |
| 11. P takes P          | K Kt takes P    | 29. K to Kt 2nd       | R to K 6th       |
| 12. K R to K sq        | K R to K sq     | 30. R to K sq         | Kt to B sq       |
| 13. Q Kt to Q 2nd      | K Kt to K B 5th | 31. Q P one           | K to K 2nd       |
| 14. Q Kt to K B sq     | Q B to K B 4th  | 32. Q P one           | Kt to K Kt 3rd   |
| 15. K R to K 3rd       | Q to K B 3rd    | 33. R to K 4th        | Kt to K 6th (ch) |
| 16. Q to K sq          | Q R to Q sq     | 34. K to Kt sq        | B to K B 6th (e) |
| 17. Q P one (b)        | K P one         |                       |                  |
| 18. Q Kt to K Kt 3d(c) | Kt takes K Kt P |                       |                  |

White resigns.

(a) The advance of this Pawn at the proper moment always appears to turn the tables on the opening player of the Giuoco Piano.

(b) White has now again got somewhat the best of the position, as Black cannot take this Pawn.

(c) This inconsiderate move loses the game. By playing the Q Kt to K R 2nd, or to Q 2nd, he would have had unquestionably the better game.

(d) B takes K B P, followed by Kt or B to K 6th would have lost a piece.

(e) The terminating moves are finished off in beautiful style by Mr. Horwitz.

GAME THE TWENTIETH.

- |                   |                 |                         |                     |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| WHITE. (Mr. H.)   | BLACK. (Mr. S.) | WHITE. (Mr. H.)         | BLACK. (Mr. S.)     |
| 1. K P two        | Q B P two       | 19. K B to Q 3d         | K Kt to K 5th       |
| 2. K B P two      | K P one         | 20. Q B to Kt's 2d      | K B to Q B 4th      |
| 3. K Kt to B 3rd  | Q P two         | 21. Q to B 2d (a)       | K B takes Q Kt      |
| 4. P takes P      | P takes P       | 22. P takes Kt          | Kt takes Kt         |
| 5. K B to K 2nd   | K B to Q 3rd    | 23. P takes Kt          | R to K B 2d (b)     |
| 6. Q B P one      | Q Kt to B 3rd   | 24. Q to Q Kt sq        | Q B to K B 6th (ch) |
| 7. Q P one        | Q to B 2nd      | 25. K to Kt's sq        | K B P two           |
| 8. K Kt P one     | K Kt to B 3rd   | 26. Q to K sq           | R to K 2d           |
| 9. Q Kt to R 3rd  | Q R P one       | 27. R to B sq           | K to B 2d (c)       |
| 10. Q Kt to B 2nd | Castles         | 28. K B to B sq         | K Kt's P two        |
| 11. Q P one       | K R to K sq     | 29. P takes P           | K Kt takes P at     |
| 12. Castles       | Q B to Q 2nd    |                         | his 4th             |
| 13. K to Kt 2nd   | K R to K 2nd    | 30. Q to her 2d         | K to Kt's 3d        |
| 14. K R to K sq   | Q R to K sq     | 31. R to B 8th (d)      | Q to K 3d           |
| 15. K B to his sq | Q to her Kt 3rd | 32. R to B 8th          | B to K Kt's 5th (e) |
| 16. R takes R     | R takes R       | 33. Q to K B 4th (f)    | Kt to K B 6th (ch)  |
| 17. Q Kt P one    | P takes Q P     | 34. K to Kt 2d (g)      | Q to K 8th          |
| 18. Q Kt takes P  | Q B to K Kt 5th | 35. R to K Kt's 8th (h) | K to R 4th          |

White surrendered. (h)

(a) The young player will observe that White dared not attempt to drive away the Iverses Bishop by playing K R P one, as Black would at once have taken it, and, if White took the Bishop, have won his Queen.

(b) This move for the moment subjects White to a good deal of constraint; but on examining the position, it will be seen that his confinement is but temporary; Black cannot now play Kt to Q's 7th on account of B takes K R P (ch), followed by Q to her 3rd, &c.

(c) This, in connection with the advance of K Kt P two squares, and the subsequent move of K to his Kt 3rd, exercises a most important influence upon the game.

(d) Promising to win the Kt by a check at K Kt 8th.

(e) Gaining time, as White must prepare for the threatened check of King and Queen.

(f) White has apparently a very formidable attack. He menaces the dangerous move of R to Q 6th, and of B to Q B sq. Had Black attempted to act on the defensive, by retreating the Kt to B 2nd, or by exchanging Queens, he would have lost the game.

(g) The result would have been the same, play where he might.

(h) His only move to protract the contest being the sacrifice of the Rook; for, if he take the Bishop, mate ensues directly.

**THE ECONOMIC CHESS-BOARD.**—This is an elegant and ingenious contrivance, lately published by De la Rue, for facilitating the study of our famous game. It consists of a small pasteboard diagram of the exchequer, each square of which having a niche at top, admits of the insertion of a little card-board representative of a chess-man. These men are of a corresponding size with the squares, and can of course be shifted from one to another as required, so that we have a chess-board with moveable type, enabling you to try conclusions or even to play whole games through, of so compact and portable a form, that it may be carried in the waistcoat pocket. To the amateurs of Chess Problems we in particular commend the Economic Chess-board. On a journey by coach or railway, in the cabin of a steamer, or during a pedestrian ramble, it must prove an inexhaustible source of instruction and enjoyment.



## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**EASTER TERM.—THE LATE ACTION BETWEEN TWO CLERGYMEN.**—Easter Term commenced on Wednesday, when the Judges breakfasted with the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards opened their Courts with the usual formalities. In the *QUEEN'S BENCH*, in the case of Pemberton, Clerk, v. Colls, Clerk, Mr. Sergeant Shee moved for a rule to show cause why the judgment should not be arrested, or a *venire de novo* awarded. This was an action to recover damages for certain words alleged to have been uttered by the defendant and concerning the plaintiff. The plaintiff was the vicar of Wandsworth, the defendant had been one of his curates. The words were not actionable in themselves, but special damage was alleged, and in that respect the action was maintainable. The case was tried at the last Kingston assizes before Lord Denman, when evidence was given to prove the speaking of the words, but there was no proof of special damages given except that which was stated in one of the counts, in which it was alleged that a Mr. Cockerell, a curate of the plaintiff, was, in consequence of the speaking of the words, prevented from cordially uniting with the plaintiff in doing the clerical duties of the parish. This was clearly not a matter which the plaintiff could allege as special damage, that the law would recognise as such. The damages, also, which had been assessed at £200, were excessive, and on that ground he submitted that he was also entitled to a rule for a new trial. Lord Denman said that, if the other objections were valid, there was no cause of action whatever, and this last objection became, therefore, needless. Rule for arresting judgment, or for a *venire de novo*, granted.

**EARL V. EARL FERRERS.**—Mr. Barstow moved in this case in the BAIL COURT, on Thursday, for judgment as a case of a nonsuit, the plaintiff not having proceeded to trial, in compliance with a peremptory undertaking. The learned counsel said this was an action brought by the plaintiff, who was grandfather of Miss Smith (plaintiff in the celebrated action against the noble defendant, for breach of promise of marriage) to recover the sum of £100, money alleged to have been lent to his Lordship. The cause was set down for trial at the sittings in London after Trinity term last year, but in consequence of the action of Smith v. Lord Ferrers not having been then tried, the plaintiff, on application to the Court, obtained an order for its being postponed, on condition that he (plaintiff) entered into a peremptory undertaking to go to trial at the sittings after last Michaelmas Term. This order was further enlarged until Hilary Term of the present year, but the plaintiff had not taken, up to the present time, any steps for proceeding to trial; consequently this application was made for judgment as in case of a nonsuit. Rule granted; absolute in the first instance.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF FIVE LIVES.

On Wednesday morning an explosion, attended with fatal consequences, took place in a fire clay-pit belonging to Messrs. Pemberton, coal and iron masters, and situated on the high road between Bilton and Willenhall, Staffordshire. It appears that, in consequence of the Easter holidays, the miners had not been at work since Saturday, but that on Wednesday morning they went to the pit for the purpose of resuming their labours; six men and boys were lowered down, but, previously to this, the "doggie" had cautioned them all to remain quiet until he also came down; instead of this, however, a man named Jones took up his candle, and went along a place called the "Gate-roads"; he was entreated not to do so, but disregarding these injunctions he continued his course, and had not proceeded more than six yards before the sulphur exploded—hurled the men at the bottom of the pit with much violence a considerable distance. The man Jones was killed on the spot, and out of six other men and boys who were suspended at the top of the pit, four were killed; they were blown in all directions. Several others are very seriously burnt, but hopes are entertained of their ultimate recovery.

The force of the explosion was such as to shake all the buildings for a considerable distance round.

The names of the deceased are:—William Jones, aged 30, has left a wife and four children; Abraham Adkins, aged 32, has left a wife and five children; Thomas Vensome, aged 10; John Evans, aged 17; and Enoch Price Bevington, aged 16.

**STOPPAGE OF MESSRS. LATHAM AND CO.'S BANK AT DOVER.**—The greatest consternation was occasioned at Dover, on Monday, by the announcement on the doors of the banking-house of Latham and Co., that the business of the bank was suspended. It is feared, from the great number of small depositors, that the loss will be severely felt by numerous individuals. The immediate cause of the above was the senior partner of the firm (Mr. Henshaw Latham) having died suddenly on Friday morning (last week); though it is said the affairs of the bank have long been in an embarrassed state, but which circumstance, up to the present moment, has been kept a profound secret. A meeting of about two hundred creditors of Latham and Co. took place on Tuesday, when it was almost unanimously agreed that a bankruptcy would be much better than an assignment for the benefit of the creditors, and it was stated that a fiat was already issued. A clerk from the late banking firm was sent for, who stated upon a rough calculation, that the debts amounted to £100,000, and the assets to about £65,000; that none of the estates were encumbered, and that there was available immediately £10,000 in the hands of Barnett and Co., the London agents, and £1600 or £1700 in the bank.

**VIOLENT THUNDER-STORM IN THE COUNTRY.**—On Sunday evening, about half-past eight o'clock, a terrific thunder-storm commenced, and continued at short intervals for more than an hour, rising first in the south-west, as if over Winchester, progressing on towards Whitechurch, Newbury, Reading, &c. The lightning was exceedingly vivid. The rain descended in torrents, and continued so till after midnight. On Monday morning the low lands were much flooded, the waters rising rapidly.

**EXECUTION OF YARHAM, AT NORWICH.**—Last Saturday, Yarham (convicted of the murder of Mrs. Chandler, at Yarmouth) was executed at Norwich. On the immense area in front of the castle, there were not less than 20,000 people, a very large proportion belonging to the lower orders, and there were, as usual, quite as many, if not more women than men present. A very few minutes after the clock had struck twelve, the usual procession proceeded to the scaffold, and after a short space of time, the cap and rope having been adjusted, the fatal bolt was drawn. From some cause or other, the muscular convulsions attendant upon violent deaths were unusually protracted. No confession of any kind has been made by the deceased. He neither denied the truth of Mrs. Dick's evidence nor affirmed it, but when pressed on the point, wished to maintain a determined silence. He did not open his lips on the scaffold, and required support to enable him to stand on the drop. By this silence he undoubtedly tacitly but unsatisfactorily confirms Mrs. Dick's (as the Judge called it) "extraordinary" tale, because it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find an instance of a man dying with the consciousness of innocence, and not frequently and emphatically declaring it. Royal and Mages, two of the men committed with Yarham as joint principals in the murder, and acquitted on the capital charge at the assizes in April, 1845, were present at the execution; Royal was near the gallows as soon as it was erected (seven o'clock in the morning), and he was followed about by a considerable number of the populace. After the execution he was somewhat roughly handled by a portion of the crowd, and was obliged to resort to a neighbouring public-house for protection. The above execution stands in one respect almost unparalleled in English history—that of a man being hanged for a murder, after he had been allowed to give evidence against three supposed accomplices in the same offence. He was also executed upon statements which he himself made whilst under the impression that, in consequence of giving such evidence, he was free from any ulterior proceedings.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

If, as La Rochefoucauld says, the moment when you escape from pain or painful thoughts is the happiest of human existence, certainly our good countrymen are the most blessed of humankind, for their sufferings are imaginary; they shake them off at will; and then flow such animal spirits as no nation ever possessed; even those—the most resembling—who adored Alcibiades and Pericles, whilst they banished Aristides, and poisoned Socrates. With the private history of men I have no concern; but with the doings of public men—in perfect good humour—we have all right to be amused. The diplomatic body of the Parisian French in general have been looking at the arrival of Lord Palmerston in Paris with more astonishment and microscopic vision, than an astronomer at a new comet through Lord Rosse's telescope. The event certainly had that peculiar piquancy so dear to our volatile *gobemouches*. Let me rehearse the facts.

Lord Palmerston never pardoned, it was supposed, Louis Philippe's backing out of the execution of the Quadruple Alliance: he became personally opposed to the King of the French. In 1840, Lord Palmerston was, of course, diametrically opposed to M. Thiers's policy; and war was imminent, and would have occurred, had not, at the last moment, a despatch telegraphic from the Rue des Capucines stopped the proceedings of the French fleet in the Mediterranean. M. Guizot, now M. Thiers's successor, was at that time Ambassador of France to the Court of St. James, and his chief adviser here, at a moment when all the foreign diplomats in London had overtly or secretly abandoned him, was the Princess Lieven. She, at that time, assured him that, from her private information, and from her experience during her long residence as Ambassador's at this Court, he might rely upon the certainty that the British Minister of Foreign Affairs would not sign a treaty with the other Powers unknown to France. Every one knows how in July, 1840, the Baron Brunow—the most gifted, as well as the most amiable diplomatist in Europe—got that treaty signed; how M. Thiers fell, and M. Guizot was called upon to fill his place just at the moment when his diplomatic vessel had run aground. From this moment it was thought the breach was irreparable between Lord Palmerston and all the parties concerned. But M. Thiers came to England, and had not been two days there before he went to embrace Lord Palmerston, *à la française*, in Carlton-terrace, and it was said they had sworn eternal friendship. Next has Lord Palmerston come to Paris, at the very moment when Thiers had attacked the King for the first time, and most unreservedly. Poor ordinary-minded mortals in Paris thought your clever Lord would find himself here like Regulus of yore, when thrust in the tub lined with spike nails. *Tout au contraire!* Lord Palmerston dined first with his old friend, the King's intimate friend, Marshal Sebastiani, French Ambassador to England when Talleyrand left. Next he sat at the festive board of Thiers; he passed from thence to a *petit dîner d'amitié* at Princess Lieven's, with M. Guizot; and, lastly, he was transferred to a grand banquet at Louis Philippe's—everywhere being treated as the prodigal son, at whose reconciliation to his friends there is joy unbounded. Now Lord Palmerston—he whom every French journal daily attacked

—who was spoken of at both courts as the enemy of France—circulates through Paris everywhere the object of the most cordial reception, and led and directed by Lord Brougham, who has taken the part of his devoted *Cicerone*.

The political conclusions drawn from this advent in Paris, I leave to those who are interested in politics, and in the continuance of fall of the Peel Administration. But this is the topic of conversation with the more reflective part of the community—the triumphs and failures of Longchamps have occupied the majority of the gayer society. Certain of the elect and exclusive of the *haut monde*, have endeavoured, at Longchamps, to draw a broad and well-marked line of separation between their elegant selves and the rude millionaires of the day; whilst the latter were making every effort to vie with, if not to eclipse their more aristocratic neighbours. The latter, by way of rebuff, appeared on the scene in glass and hackney coaches! This unforeseen piece of ruthless diplomacy did not prevent the crowd rushing to the scene of action. The sight was most extraordinary. Here you might see Suleiman, the new Turkish Ambassador to the Tuileries, dress, and within an inch of his life surveying the scene from his "most Ottoman" vehicle, with looks of pleasure and bewilderment; then followed vehicles of every description—the newest and the most elegant; and some of those, not a few, the most gaudy; whilst amidst them circulated the upholsterers' platform carts and vehicles of all kinds, the most extraordinarily devised, carrying about new inventions by way of an advertisement. Amongst others, most conspicuous was the rapid team which dragged about a new invented Patent Bedstead. To those who beheld this scene, remembering the time of the year at which it takes place, and the source of this fashionable pilgrimage, there is an inevitable feeling of internal discomfort and reproach.

In Longchamps—"Longus Campus"—was a Church and Monastery, founded, in 1260, by Isabel, sister of Louis IX.: there she lived and died, in such odour of sanctity, that she was canonised by no less a Pontiff than Leo X., the gifted son of Lorenzo de Medici; and this was done with due time for reflection, for his Bull is dated the 3rd January, 1521. Here many a Princess of the Blood Royal of France took the vows of a Nun; such as Blanche, sister of King Philip the Long; Jeanne de Navarre, &c. Ages rolled on; the habits of the Convent were relaxed, and never more than under the rule of another most illustrious, beautiful, and witty Abbess—Mademoiselle de Charolais, who, of the Abbesses of yore, wore but the outward garb; which gave rise to the well-known lines—

"Frère Ange de Charolais  
Dis nous par quelle aventure,  
Le Cordon de St. Francois,  
A Venus serit de Ceinture?"

Still did the Longchamps-road continue the road where Princesses of France for three days in Holy Week gave the world what they thought a good example, by going in state to prayers at the shrine and Chapel of Mount Carmel close by, poor Queen Marie Antoinette being the last pilgrim. Crowds followed the Royal penitents, who never entered that chapel, and were, of course, detained away from others; and, in course of time, nothing but the fashion was left. Fashion this year has tried to shake off the trammels of habit, but "man's second nature" will hold them bound to the observance, and you already hear the *Lions* and the *Lionnes* speaking of the modes which they will adopt to astonish the natives next year.

A subject of much comment is the visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to the great naval port, Toulon. The young Prince has already arrived. The injunctions of his Imperial father are, that being but a boy, he should remain *incognito*; he was, I know, positively distressed at the salutes of cannon the handsome and interesting young Grand Duke received at Portsmouth. The important question is, whether this visit will not lead to an amicable understanding between the two Courts so long disaffected. It appears impossible but that such an exchange of courtesies should take place on this occasion as will break through the frostwork, and total repulsion which has hitherto existed. The young Prince gave Count de R—, whom I saw last night, most favourable news of that most amiable and beautiful Princess, his Imperial mother, and he amused him very much by relating to him how, when the Mayor and municipality brought the King of Naples the customary present of fruits and flowers on the 1st of March, they were desired by the King to embark at once on board a steamer kept ready in the port, and take the floral offering to the Empress, at Palermo. The astonishment and dismay of his Worship and his Aldermanic brethren, in silk stocking toilette, at this overture, made the whole population of Naples laugh uninterruptedly for a week.

## FRANCE.

Our letters from Paris inform us that General Narvaez, who, as will be seen by our Spanish news, had been banished from Madrid, had arrived in the French metropolis.

The first day's debate on the bill introduced by the Government, demanding 93 millions of francs for the increase of the Royal Navy of France, was not so interesting as had been expected.

On Tuesday both Chambers sat. In the Peers nothing of importance occurred, and in the Deputies the adjourned discussion on the Naval Credit Bill was resumed. Admiral Hernoux, the reporter, defended the decision of the Committee, who he declared, far from wishing to diminish the naval force of the kingdom, only desired to make it more available. The Committee wanted the addition of steamers, because they more easily and surely passed from one quarter of the world to another than sailing vessels. It desired, in fact, to have a real fleet at sea, in place of one in the dock-yard or on paper. M. Jubelin, the King's Commissioner, then addressed the Chamber, in refutation of the assertions made the day before by M. de Lasteyrie against the Marine Department, for its imperfect mode of keeping accounts. He denied the truth of that gentleman's assertions, and passed a high eulogium on the manner in which the affairs of the department were conducted. M. Billaut next rose, and insisted on the perfect truth of M. de Lasteyrie's accusations. He declared that for the last fifteen years the Marine department could obtain whatever credits it pleased, and it had absolutely done nothing; it had nothing to show for the millions that had been granted.—Lord Palmerston attended the sitting, and is stated to have listened to all the speeches with great attention.

The French Government had received a telegraphic despatch, announcing the landing of the Grand Duke Constantine at Toulon. The despatch stated that the Russian squadron was in sight of Toulon on the evening of the 11th, and at half-past six it came to anchor in the roadstead. On the morning of the 12th, the Préfet Maritime paid a visit to his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, and to Admiral Lutke. Salutes were exchanged. The Sous-Préfet, the General, and the Mayor of Toulon, also went on board the vessel of the Prince. His Imperial Highness, wishing to preserve the *incognito* he has maintained everywhere else, requested that no official honours should be shown to him. The Grand Duke having landed, went first to the Préfecture Maritime, and was afterwards to visit the Arsenal of Mourillon and Fort Lamaigue.

The presence of Lord Brougham and Lord Palmerston in Paris, excites considerable interest. Lord and Lady Palmerston dined on Thursday (last week) with Marshal Sebastiani. Lord and Lady Palmerston dined with the Princess Lieven on Saturday; among the guests on this occasion were M. Guizot, and other Members of the Cabinet. In the evening, Lord and Lady Palmerston went to the Tuileries, and were received by their Majesties. Lord Palmerston and Lord Brougham were present, on Saturday, at the weekly Meeting of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Baron Charles Dupin read to the Meeting an important work which he is preparing for publication, and which he has entitled "Of the external force of Great Britain." After Baron Dupin had concluded, Lord Brougham, who is a corresponding member of the Academy, rose to say that, whilst he rendered full justice to the merit of Baron Dupin's work, he could not coincide in opinion with him as to the policy of England relative to the affairs of Syria; to the occupation of Aden; and with respect to Naples on the Sulphur Question. Lord and Lady Palmerston dined with the King on Easter Sunday, and had accepted invitations to dinner from each of the Ministers during their stay in Paris.

On Monday a grand dinner was given at the Tuileries, at which the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lord and Lady Palmerston were present.

On Tuesday a select party dined with M. Guizot, to meet Lord and Lady Palmerston. Amongst the guests were the Princes Lieven, M. and Madame Duchatel, Baron Rothschild, &c.

In our paper last week we noticed an extraordinary incident connected with the falling in of the tunnel at Courcelles. The nineteen workmen who were buried by the falling in of the tunnel were rescued on Monday last, thanks to the energies of their fellow-workmen, who refused the aid of the 22 sappers and miners sent to their assistance. An immense crowd was assembled to witness their deliverance, and the event was celebrated by dances and festivities. A medical man was on the spot, but his services were not required. 12 men were constantly at work, relieved every three hours.

## THE UNITED STATES.

## IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT POLK.

The *Hibernia* steamer, which has arrived at Liverpool, has brought us New York papers to the 1st instant. They contain the following significant special Message, recommending a large increase in the Naval and Military forces of the United States.

## "TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES."

"In answer to the inquiry of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 17th inst., whether, in my judgment, any circumstances connected with, or growing out of the foreign relations of this country, require at this time an increase of our Naval or Military force, and, if so, 'what those circumstances are,' I have to express the opinion that a wise precaution demands such increase.

"In my Annual Message of the 2nd December last, I recommended to the favourable consideration of Congress an increase of our Naval force, especially of our Steam Navy; and the raising of an adequate Military force to guard and protect such of our citizens as might think proper to emigrate to Oregon. Since that period, I have seen no cause to recall or modify these recommendations. On the contrary, reasons exist which, in my judgment, render it proper not only that they should be promptly carried into effect, but that additional provision should be made for the public defence.

"The consideration of such additional provision was brought before appropriate committees of the two Houses of Congress, in answer to calls made by them in reports prepared, with my sanction, by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, on the 29th of December and the 8th of January last; a mode of communication with Congress not unusual, and, under existing circumstances, believed to be most eligible. Subsequent events have confirmed me in the opinion that these recommendations were proper and precautionary measures.

"It was a wise maxim of the Father of his country, that 'to be prepared for war is one of the most efficient means of preserving peace'; and that, 'avoiding occasion of expense by cultivating peace, we should remember, also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it.' The general obligation to perform this duty is greatly

strengthened by facts known to the whole world. A controversy respecting the Oregon territory now exists between the United States and Great Britain; and while, as far as we know, the relations of the latter with all European nations are of the most pacific character, she is making unusual and extraordinary armaments and warlike preparations, naval and military, both at home and in her North American possessions.

"It cannot be disguised that, however sincere may be the desire of peace, in the event of a rupture those instruments and preparations would be used against our country. Whatever may have been the original purpose of these preparations, the fact is undoubted that they are now proceeding, in part, at least, with a view to the contingent possibility of a war with the United States. The general policy of making additional warlike preparations was distinctly announced, in the Speech from the Throne, as late as January last, and has since been reiterated by the Ministers of the Crown in both Houses of Parliament. Under this aspect of our relations with Great Britain, I cannot doubt the propriety of increasing our means of defence, both by land and sea. This can give Great Britain no cause of offence, nor increase the danger of a rupture. If, on the contrary, we should fold our arms in security, and at last be suddenly involved in hostilities for the maintenance of our just rights, without any adequate preparation, our responsibility to the country would be of the gravest character. Should collision between the two countries be avoided, as I sincerely trust it may be, the additional charge upon the treasury, in making the necessary preparations, will not be lost; while in the event of such a collision they would be indispensable for the maintenance of our national rights and national honour.

"I have seen no reason to change or modify the recommendations of my annual Message in regard to the Oregon question. The notice to abrogate the treaty of the 6th of August, 1827, is authorised by the treaty itself, and cannot be regarded as a warlike measure; and I cannot withhold my strong conviction that it should be promptly given. The other recommendations are in conformity with the existing treaty, and would afford to American citizens in Oregon no more than the same measure of protection which has long since been extended to British subjects in that territory.

"The state of our relations with Mexico is still in an unsettled condition. Since the meeting of Congress another revolution has taken place in that country, by which the government has passed into the hands of new rulers. This event has procrastinated, and may possibly defeat, the settlement of the differences between the United States and that country. The Minister of the United States to Mexico, at the date of the last advice, had not been received by the existing authorities. Demonstrations, of a character hostile to the United States, continue to be made in Mexico, which has rendered it proper, in my judgment, to keep nearly two-thirds of our army on our south-western frontier. In doing this, many of the regular military posts have been reduced to a small force, inadequate to their defence, should an emergency arise.

"In view of these circumstances, it is my judgment that 'an increase of our naval and military force is at this time required,' to place the country in a suitable state of defence. At the same time, it is my settled purpose to pursue such a course of policy as may be best calculated to preserve, both with Great Britain and Mexico, an honourable peace; which nothing will so effectually promote, as unanimity in our councils, and a firm maintenance of all our just rights.

"Washington, March 24, 1846.

"JAMES K. POLE."

The above special Message was delivered on the 24th of March, and the papers contain reports of discussions upon the whole question. There is, however, nothing particularly worth notice in the speeches, with the exception of that of Mr. Webster, who earnestly urges a friendly negotiation to settle the dispute about the Oregon territory.

No further negotiation, it was said, had taken place on the question. All the influential papers seemed to take it for granted that the 4th of April steam-ship from Liverpool would bring instructions to the British Minister to resume negotiations, taking as a basis the proposition refused by him so peremptorily in March last year.

In the meantime the uncompromising party, the "54 deg. 40 min. men," as they are called, had been gradually losing ground, and the line of 49 deg. appeared to be coming into more general favour throughout the country.

The New York papers comment severely upon the proclamation of the Governor-General of India in which the Punjab was annexed to the Indian possessions. One of them says, "And yet England denounces the annexation of Texas as an act of rapacity and as an evidence of aggrandizement and ambition which the leading powers of Europe are called upon to combine against and resist!"

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Message, contains no estimate for the increase of the navy, and the total of appropriations estimated as necessary for this branch of service was less than usual.

The *Henry Clay*, 1400 tons, and the finest and largest vessel belonging to New York, went on shore thirty miles from that city in a tremendous gale on the night of the 24th ult. The sea made a complete breach over her, and the masts were all immediately cut away. Six persons were drowned in attempting to go ashore in a boat; two sailors, two steerage and two second cabin passengers. The ship was valued at 90,000 dollars; and her cargo, which was light, was mostly insured. A good part had, however, at the last accounts, been got out in a sound condition, and the ship might probably be got off when the whole of her cargo was out. All the cargo remaining in the ship at the last accounts was in a damaged condition. There were about three hundred people on board, mostly emigrants, all of whom were saved except the six before alluded to. The vessel, if she could be got off, would be taken to New York.

## CANADA.

The provincial Parliament was opened at Montreal on the 20th ult., with the usual formalities. The speech of Earl Cathcart alludes to the unsatisfactory state of our relations with the United States, and the necessity of immediately taking into consideration the condition of the militia law.

In the first paragraph of the speech, his Excellency announces the fact that her Majesty has been pleased permanently to designate him as her representative in that province.

## SPAIN.

In our late impression last week we announced the resignation of Narvaez. The *Madrid Gazette* states the fact officially, and also the resignation of Senors Orlando and Burgos, Ministers of Finance and the Interior. General Armero, who had been named Minister of Marine, is likewise charged provisionally with the War Department. The Royal decrees which accept the resignations of General Narvaez and of MM. Burgos and Orlando are countersigned by M. Egana, Minister of Grace and Justice. Those which contain the appointment of General Armero and of the others charged provisionally with the direction of the other departments of the state are countersigned by M. Isturitz, the new President of the Council. The Under-Secretary of State for the Finance Department is appointed provisionally Minister of Finance. General Piquel is at present Captain-General of Madrid.

The nomination of a new Ministry has been followed by a startling event, the expulsion of Narvaez from Spain. He went as an exile to Bayonne, in the same town where, only a day or two before, the Infante Don Henry was received a banished man, and banished by order of Narvaez. The resolution to send Don Henry from Spain was not taken a minute too soon, for accounts had just reached of a rising in Galicia. The regiment of Zamora, quartered at Lugo, had revolted, crying, "Down with Narvaez! Live the Constitution!" It appears that, although Narvaez quitted Madrid, escorted by a troop of dragoons, in conformity with an order giving him only twenty-four hours to prepare, yet was he not taken quite unawares. The alternative of an embassy to Naples was offered him and refused, and the refusal followed by an imperative order to leave the country. Madame Narvaez arrived at Bayonne on the night of the 8th, and descended at the Hotel de Commerce; but immediately afterwards removed to the Hotel St. Etienne, on learning that the Infante Don Henry was beneath the same roof. Don Henry has been placed under the strictest surveillance by the French Government.

It appears that General Narvaez, before he quitted Madrid, was waited upon by the most eminent individuals of that city, and of all parties. The *Heraldo* contains the following:—"Seldom has there been seen so distinguished or so numerous a *réunion* as that which yesterday crowded the *salons* of the Duke de Valencia. Amongst the persons of all political shades of opinion who went to take leave of General Narvaez, we remarked—the French Ambassador, Senors Mons, Pidal, Olivan, Count de Santa Coloma, Donoso, Cortes, General Oribe, Soria, Orea, Figueras, and a host of others. The places allotted to the ladies were filled with the most distinguished women of Madrid. At midnight the General left for France. A few minutes before he entered his post-chaise he received from the hands of Brigadier Armero, a Royal decree, naming him Extraordinary Ambassador to the Court of Naples. The General respectfully returned it, and set out at once as a private individual, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, M. Garnier, and a *valet de chambre*. An immense crowd filled the apartments of his house, and his departure was a real ovation."

The same journal contains a warm eulogium upon Narvaez, declaring that his patriotism was pure, and that in all he did he had the interest of his country at heart. It then goes on in a sort of alarmist tone to deprecate at such a moment, when the country was menaced with revolutionary attempts, all party differences. It appears, therefore, that Narvaez is regarded more as the victim of the Queen Mother, with whom the whole struggle is supposed to have been, than a tyrant, violating the constitution. Her unpopularity has clothed him with universal esteem.

The new Minister Isturitz has already accomplished a revolution. Without waiting for the completion of his Cabinet, he has convoked the Cortes for the 24th—recalled the decrees against the press—announced his intention of presenting a law of libel based upon trial by jury—accorded a general amnesty, from the benefits of which the family of Don Carlos shall alone be excluded. It is even said that Espartero will be restored to his titles and property. He has, moreover, given a proof of his personal independence by recalling the Infante, Don Henry; and, in fine, the Bourse law, abolishing gambling through time bargains, was to take effect from the 15th. The immediate creatures of Narvaez have been all dismissed.

Our latest news from Madrid is of the 12th. The new Ministry was then formed. Senor Isturitz has completely succeeded in his negotiations. With him are allied Mons, Pidal, and Armero. Mons is Finance Minister; Pidal, Minister of the Interior; and Armero, Minister of Marine.

The reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, embarked at Barcelona on the 5th inst. for Valencia.

The *Queen steamer*, which arrived at Southampton on Thursday morning, brings further news indicative of the agitation which rages in Spain.

A *pronunciamento* had been declared at Vigo, on the 10th, by the whole of the officers and soldiers, in favour of Prince Don Enrique. It was generally responded to.

The Governor of Vigo and military Commandant were furnished with passports for Cadiz, and were to leave by the next packet. No blood had been shed.





SPANISH SOLDIERS AND PRISONER.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul had been officially informed by the Political Chief of Corunna, by order of his Excellency the Captain General of Galicia, that in consequence of martial law having been pronounced, the British mail steamers would not be allowed to land the mails and passengers at Corunna except during the day time. They would not be allowed either to touch at Vigo.

Martial law had been declared at Corunna. The Governor is determined to fire on the town, in the event of a movement in favour of the young Prince.

Other parts of Galicia were in a very distracted state. Nearly all the troops had marched from Corunna to Vigo to suppress the revolt, if possible.

We have, this week, resumed our Artists' characteristic "Sketches in Spain," with a party of Soldiers conducting a Prisoner under arrest.

#### LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S BRIG "CONTEST," OF 12 GUNS, AT COWES.

Cowes has, for a long period, been advancing in naval architecture, and many good specimens of Britain's bulwarks have been launched on its waters. To the patronage bestowed on the port and its merchant-builders by the Royal Yacht Squadron, the navy, it may be said, is indebted to the great improvements which have taken place in that branch of science, and to the superiority over all other navies. Although the Port of Cowes, during the last century, has added several frigates, and even "seventy-fours," to the Royal navy, those vessels were built by contract after designs furnished to the respective builders by the Government; and it was not until latterly that the superior lines of the "Whites" attracted the attention of the Admiralty: the result has been that the *Water Witch* and the *Daring* have been added to the list, and now the *Contest*, the subject of our present sketch, which represents the brig as she appeared on leaving the premises of her constructor, Mr. Joseph White, of East Cowes.

It having been announced in the local journals that the launch would take place on Saturday last, it being holiday time, a numerous assemblage arrived from all parts, to witness the ceremony. As the hour approached for the "anxious moment of her builder," every avenue leading to his premises, and from which a view could be obtained, was crowded with persons; at the same time, the Medina was literally studded with tiers of boats, with gaily-dressed persons, notwithstanding the somewhat unpropitious weather; for the spectators were too fond of *aquatics* to lose the sight of the day's ceremony to escape from a mere shower.

The shipping in the harbour displayed their bunting, as well as every flag-staff along the shores in the neighbourhood; even flags were suspended from house to house, across the streets; and her Majesty's revenue cutter *Adder*, Mr. Thomas Morgan, Commander, which was moored a short distance from the slipway, was also gaily dressed with signal-flags, low and aloft. The *coup-d'œil* had all the appearance of a regatta.

To enliven the company, the inhabitants of West Cowes sent their subscription-band over to the *East*, and which played several appropriate airs with much spirit and effect.

Among the company assembled on the temporary platform erected for the occasion, we observed Lady Harriet Paget, and her amiable family; the Collector of the Customs, J. Moore Hodder, Esq., and his lady; N. Barwell, Esq., of East Cowes Castle; Mrs. Barwell and Miss Barwell; W. Carter Hoffmeister, Esq., M.D., the Surgeon to Her Majesty's Household at Osborne; Spenser de Horsey, Esq., and several Members of the Royal Yacht Squadron; together with a goodly sprinkle of nautical gentlemen.

At eleven o'clock, it being nearly high water, the workmen proceeded "to set her up" (as it is termed), previous to clearing away the shores and stages; every man striking his wedge with his maul, in regular Dockyard time; until the Brig as it were came up like a feather, and was suspended by her cradle: the blocks were then neatly removed from under the keel.

All being now in readiness, the constructor, Mr. Joseph White, proceeded to the

platform for the amiable sponsor, and, like a gallant knight, proud of his charge, conducted the "ladie faire" to the stage erected under the bows of the Brig. The ceremony of naming the vessel was then performed by Miss Paget, who pronounced the name of "*Contest*" in a clear and audible voice, and named the Brig in a short and appropriate speech, the company drinking "Success to the *Contest*, and health to her builder." This part of the ceremony over, and the moment having arrived for setting the vessel in motion, the gallant Sir Edward's daughter gave the command, "*Down triggers*!"—"down dogshores;" and the Brig glided majestically along the ways for some two lengths, until she touched the water, amid the deafening cheers of the multitude present.

The Admiralty flag was hoisted (in addition to the Union Jack, the Royal Standard, and the Red Ensign, which were already displayed on board), emblematical of her being then in the possession of the Crown.

The following are her dimensions:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Extreme length .. .. .	110	8½
Length of keel for tonnage .. .. .	88	6½
Extreme breadth .. .. .	31	7
Breadth for tonnage .. .. .	31	3
Breadth moulded .. .. .	30	9
Depth of hold .. .. .	15	2

Load water line—Forward, 11 feet; Aft, 16 feet.

Draught of water on leaving the slip—Forward 6 feet; Aft, 9 feet 6 inches.

Burden in tons—459 76-94.

The *Contest* has been constructed on the lines of Mr. Joseph White. She is five feet longer than her Majesty's Brig *Daring*, which length has been added to her midship body, the *dead flat*; this addition giving her the increased tonnage over that of her sister Brig. On inspection of her hull, to the experienced eye, there is symmetry in every part; and, to use the general opinion of the nautical and scientific persons who have inspected her, "there is nothing to stop her progress through the water." She possesses the requisite qualifications of a man-of-war—"speed, capacity, and stability."

The figure-head of the Brig is a full-length of a man running (a "contest" against time), and is well carved; it is painted white, the Brig being all black. She has a top-gallant forecastle, and her fittings-up altogether are unique. She has, however, no wheel, and steers with a simple tiller; for, as Jack says, a child may steer her.

Her Majesty's steam-tug *Echo* arrived early in the morning from Portsmouth, with the Assistant-Master-Attendant of her Majesty's Dockyard and a party of Dockyard Riggers, and the *Contest* was taken in tow about noon, and she left the harbour, amid the cheers of the spectators, for Portsmouth, where she will be commissioned. She is, we are informed, to compete with the *Recruit*, 12, and the *Goshawk*, 12: the former building of iron, by Ditchburn and Mare; and the latter of timber, upon the lines of Sir William Symonds, the Surveyor of the Navy.

#### WINTER THE KING, AND SPRING THE POET.

(FROM VITALIS.)

BY LEWIS FILMORE.

Proud and stern on his mountain throne,  
King WINTER kept his state;  
In his cloudy robe, with his icy crown,  
Dark Monarch of earth! he saith.

His aged head was wreathed with snow—  
With snow like hoary hair;  
Dim, mist-like forms were crouching low,  
In homage round his chair.

Dread and drear is the Monarch's power,  
And blighting the breath he breathes—

But the sternest heart hath its gentler hour,  
As the rock-cleft hideth the moss-born flower,  
With its pink and tiny wreaths.

"I will prepare a royal feast!"—  
So spake the Monarch's voice—  
"That may—such weary ages pass'd—  
My lonely heart rejoice."

"Then go ye vassals, hasten forth  
As on the lightning's wing;

Gather all that is fair of earth,  
Gather and to me bring!

"A robe of soft and summer green  
Around my shoulders throw;  
Of ivy wreath a verdant screen,  
To hide my couch of snow!"

"Unlock the bound and fetter'd stream,  
To run in silver down;  
Call here the zephyr and the beam,  
To make the flowers their own."

"And reach me, in a foaming cup,  
The juice of the southern vine,  
That I may see it flashing up  
In its bright and crystal shrine."

"Call, from the sunny lands of song,  
The minstrels of the air;

For I have missed and mourned too long,  
Their notes so silver clear.

"And bear, ye vassals, bear my throne,  
Where flowers may round me spring;  
I will no longer dream alone  
That I on earth am King!"

And low their heads his vassals bow'd  
Before their Master's will;  
But said, "Thy slaves are not allowed  
Thy bidding to fulfil."

"Hast thou for gold or treasure ask'd  
Or the flashing diamond stone,  
We would for thee our strength have task'd—  
They should have been thine own."

"We'll build for thee thy palace walls  
Of crystal, clear and bright;



And hang around thy regal halls  
The rock-born flowers of light,

"If so thou wilt!" His face the King,  
In sorrow, turn'd away.  
"Go! I have ask'd of ye a thing  
From powers beyond my sway."

"Stern is my strength, wide my command;  
But my domain of dread  
Gives but the sceptre to the hand—  
No garland for the head."

And as he spoke, the palace wall  
Sprang open with a sudden sound,  
Again it closed, and in the hall  
A beauteous youth was standing found.

A lofty mien, yet gentle too,  
Told that his birth and power he knew;  
Yet as to show his skill to charm,  
He bore a lute upon his arm.

His graceful limbs with strength were strung,  
His ringlets, bright as sun-touch'd gold,  
Which he behind him careless flung,  
Waved rich in many a glossy fold.  
With dauntless brow he gazed upon  
Old Winter and his ancient throne;  
And Winter felt a secret fear,  
As if a rival power were near.

Yet first the Monarch silence broke—  
"Speak, youth, and be thine errand told;  
Why hath thy foot our echoes woke?"  
So question'd he the Minstrel bold,  
And boldly, too, the answer came—  
"A POET I, and SPRING my name;  
Where'er I go I bear along  
The life of light, the love of song."

"But where I dwell, and whence I come,  
I may not tell; 'tis distant far.  
Thou canst not live where I may roam;  
And when I leave my glowing star,  
As now I do, to cross the main,  
And field, and flood, and mountain chain,

I breathe the spell that sets them free  
From all thy icy tyranny.

"The voices that around me rise,  
Companions of my onward path,  
A greater power within them lies  
Than dwells in all thy stormy wrath.  
For if my golden lyre I take,  
And if my gentle song I wake,  
The world is softened to the strain,  
And laugheth forth in flowers again."

"Then," said the Monarch, "wake for me  
The song in which such magic dwells,  
That I may drink its melody,  
And mark the marvel of thy spells."  
The youthful minstrel touched the string,  
And sang unto the aged King:  
And gardens spread, and flow'rets sprung  
Around, like visions, as he sung.

The song was o'er; the minstrel ceased;  
No word the Monarch said;  
But he his hands together pressed,  
And bowed his hoary head.

What should that falling tear-drop speak?  
It did not flow for pain;  
What flush was on that aged cheek  
When he raised his head again?

"Take thou the gerdon; 'tis thine own;  
My kingdom take to thee;  
Be thine my diadem and crown,  
My sceptre thine shall be."

"I'll bend no more beneath the weight  
Of stern and blighting power;  
I sought in vain, on my throne of state,  
For the love-encircling bower."

"My heart the joy could never know  
That love that song could bring;  
POET, thy hand! Farewell my throne  
I'll bend my being with thine own,  
Thou SPIRIT of the SPRING."

#### ANTIQUITY OF THE POLKA.

It appears that this celebrated dance, which has created such a sensation all over the Continent, and has even subdued the phlegmatic English, from the peer



THE POLKA 300 YEARS OLD!

to the peasant, is not of that recent origin which many of its ardent admirers would lead the good people of the present day to believe. Far be it from us, however, to attempt to detract any of its glories; but that it has no new beauty, and has been coquetting with the votaries of Terpsichore for the last three centuries, is plainly illustrated by the accompanying Cut, taken from a curious and highly interesting work, recently acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum, published at Nuremberg, in 1588, entitled "Jodoci Ammani, Charta Luseria;" or, as the German title-page further explains it, "Artistical and well executed figures, in a new game of cards, by the illustrious and far-famed artist, Jost Amman, citizen, of Nuremberg." This clearly proves the exciting dance to have been as much admired in the 16th century as at the present time; and illustrates the old, but equally true, proverb, "that there is nothing new under the sun."

ANOTHER CONVERSION TO FREE-TRADE.—The Earl of Essex has proclaimed his conversion to Free-Trade, in terms which impart to it the greatest possible weight. At a meeting of the Watford Farmers' Club, very numerous attended by the landlords and tenant-farmers of the district, he took the opportunity of pronouncing for Free-Trade, and stated that he had taken up his former opinion in favour of the Corn-laws too lightly, and made a complete recantation. Lord Essex is as strong a Free-Trader in April as he was a Protectionist in December.



LAUNCH OF H. M. BRIG "CONTEST," COWES ISLE OF WIGHT.



## THE NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION.

As we anticipated, this novel exhibition, at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly, proved one of the greatest Easter attractions; a success which argues well for the improved intelligence of sight-seers.

The Collection comprises Paintings of the Natives and Scenery of New Zealand and South Australia, &c., in three divisions:—1. The New Zealanders and their Country. 2. The South Australians and their Country. 3. Views of the Coast of Brazil, &c. The whole have been painted by Mr. S. F. Angas, the son of Mr. Angas, the principal founder, and long the Chairman, of the South Australian Company. The scenic views of New Zealand are extremely beautiful; and Mr. Angas appears to have seen more of the country than any other English artist. The subjects are well chosen; whether we select the boiling volcano in the centre of the island, or the evening serenity of the Bay of Islands. The carved houses of the natives are, also, minutely delineated, and impress us with their resemblance to the carvings of the ancient Mexicans and inhabitants of Yucatan.

Among the portraits, that of Heki, the refractory chief, is very attractive; there are, likewise, portraits of other chiefs, and under them are their autographs—some in a style of penmanship that would reflect credit on a lettered European. There are, also, several portraits of New Zealand belles, a few of whom appear to be as graceful in their carriage and dress as an European beauty.



NEW ZEALAND YOUTH AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

But the living attraction of the Exhibition is a New Zealand youth, about fourteen years of age, and named James Pomara; he is a grandson of Pomara, a chief of the Chatham Islands; has been educated in New South Wales, speaks English fluently, and is a very intelligent person. He was present at the last *soirée* given by the Marquis of Northampton, where he excited considerable interest among the *savans*.

The South Australian views, in the wretchedness which they depict, present a painful contrast with the New Zealand scenes and portraits.

Mr. Angas has had the honour of exhibiting his drawings to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were both much gratified with the clever execution of these beautiful ethnographical illustrations.



SCENE FROM THE NEW CLASSIC BURLESQUE OF "THE BIRDS OF ARISTOPHANES," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

## HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. Planché has taken "The Birds" of Aristophanes as the subject for his Easter piece—following the original satire to a certain point, and then grafting upon it a *dénouement* of his own; by which means he has given to it a plot and a meaning, which the original did not possess—at least to be comprehended in the present day—a somewhat pardonable fault, when we consider that something over two thousand years have elapsed since the local squibs and allusions were written.

*Jackanoxides* (Mr. Hudson) and *Tomostyleseron* (Mr. Caulfield)—in which classical cognomenations we discern the Greek for *Jack Nokes* and *Tom Styles*—are two discontented citizens of Athens, who, trying to discover some happy spot where taxes, laws, and work are unknown, and where they can do nothing but eat, drink, and go to sleep, arrive at the top of a mountain—a very effective scene, by the way. Here they call upon the *King of the Birds* (Mr. J. Bland), and propose to build a city in the air for his subjects. A parliament of birds is immediately convened, and the plan of *Jackanoxides* approved of. His companion enters into the idea so thoroughly, that he changes at once to a cockatoo, to associate better with their new friends. Various Athenians now offer their services to *Jackanoxides*, to help him in working out his new scheme: a poet, an architect, and a politician, especially furnish matter for some capital hits at the passing occurrences of the day. Their assistance is rejected, and the city is built. But it does not turn out such a paradise as was anticipated. All the feathered inhabitants fall out with one another; the goose misses his common and the duck his pond—all are miserable, and *Jackanoxides* becomes the target for their abuse. The *Eagle*, at this position of affairs, turns into *Jupiter*; the city of the Birds changes to Olympus, where all the gods and goddesses are assembled; and the piece concludes with a lecture, read by *Jove* to the discontented Athenians, upon the folly of scheming, and becoming discontented with their position.

The burlesque has but one fault. As the intelligent critic of the *Post* has observed, it is too good—too good, at least, to elicit shouts of laughter from a general audience. Nothing can be more polished or witty than the writing; but in

some instances the allusions were too esoteric. The author, however, may rest assured that not a point was missed by the more educated portion of the hearers, although the appreciation was subdued and quiet.

It is admirably put upon the stage. Without any extraordinary display of painting or mechanism, the entire *mise en scene* was perfect, and very carefully arranged, even to the most unimportant details. The costumes were also in exquisite taste, and the entire piece was a good specimen of that almost mosaic-like construction which characterises every drama in the production of which Mr. Planché is allowed to have his own way, unfettered by that almost ludicrous clinging to stage conventionalities so deeply implanted in the ideas of all ruling the various departments of a theatre. The stage itself was cleverly platformed into a rude rocky model of the ancient Greek stage, backed, however, by modern scenery.

To the performers, all praise must be given. Miss P. Horton, who played the *Nightingale*, and was the "Chorus" of the drama, is, in our opinion, the most graceful burlesque actress on the stage. Her manner of delivering the points of the dialogue—sending them right home to the understanding of the audience—is capital; and her beautiful voice is heard to great advantage in the incidental parodies. Her "Chorus" throughout was the prettiest piece of declamation we have listened to for some time. Mr. Hudson was a lively *Jackanoxides*, and sang his songs with great spirit; and Mr. James Bland was as regal as he alone can be, both in the *Eagle* and *Jupiter*. An effective parody on "Lucy Neal" was beautifully sung as a glee, and loudly applauded. In a word, "The Birds" were all in high feather, and having, according to the bill, "put new feathers and tails" to his *dramatis personæ*, Mr. Planché may now plume himself upon the deserved success of his last production.

Mr. Sullivan's comedy of "The Beggar on Horseback" increases nightly in attraction; and the clever manner in which the interest is sustained and the plot worked out, renders it a most agreeable entertainment, which may be seen more than once with renewed pleasure—a rare thing to say of modern five-act comedies. It will enjoy a long run, which its merits entitle it to.



THE WINDSOR GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE CHASE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## THE WINDSOR STEEPLE CHASES.

This fine meeting came off on Tuesday and Wednesday week. The starts took place in Mr. Copeland's field, called Parson's-bush, on the western side of the Windsor and Slough road, out of which there was a small fence into a wheat-field, with a stiff fence into ploughed ground. Another stiff fence then presented itself, leading into a meadow, where were posts and rails about four feet high, over another bull-finch into a ploughed field of forty acres, and thence over a brace of ditto up to a stiff fence, with a wide ditch on the right-hand side, into a grass field with a five-barred gate for those who preferred "timber for choice." After two or three varieties of fences and ditches, over a ploughed field, a deep dry ditch nearly twelve feet in width, led into a grass paddock, where was the first turning-flag, at a distance of a mile and a half from the point of starting. The course then took a circle to the right, over a fence and brook, with hurdles by way of variety, leading to a wide ditch, with hurdles on the taking-off side, into a wheat-field, over posts of rails, to an awkward leap in the shape of a fence, with a ditch on the landing side, with a large grass field. The last leap was over a brook, with a flight of hurdles on the taking-off side, into the winning field, with a pretty run in, over the turf, of about 400 yards. Over this four miles of country, there were about thirty fences, including the posts and rails and the hurdle flights.

On the course were Lord Maidstone, Lord Dufferin, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Streatfield, the Hon. Captain Lawley, Viscount Neville, Lord Glamis, Albert Ricardo, Esq., A. Murray, Esq., Captain Mountjoy Martin, Captain Peel, Captain Powell, Mr. Drinkald, &c., who were also subscribers to the race fund. Liberal subscriptions were also received by the stewards from his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Marquis of Worcester, Sir Charles Kent, Lord Beresford, the Earl of Munster, Lord Seaham, Colonel Hall, M.P., Colonel Williams, Colonel Reid, M.P., Ralph Neville, Esq., and the whole of the officers of the Household Brigade.

Four temporary stands were erected, and respectably filled. Beneath the betting-stand, Careless erected his caravansary.

Great credit is due to the stewards, Viscount Neville, Hon. R. N. Lawley, and Albert Ricardo, Esq. Mr. Thompson, the clerk of the course, performed the duty assigned him most satisfactorily.

We have not space for the details of the sport; but our artist has sketched one of the most animated scenes at the Brook.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 19.—Low Sunday.—Byron died, 1824, aged thirty-seven.  
MONDAY, 20.—Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament, 1653.  
TUESDAY, 21.—Bishop Heber born, 1783.  
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Duke of Sussex died, 1843, aged seventy.  
THURSDAY, 23.—St. George.  
FRIDAY, 24.—Oliver Cromwell born, 1599.  
SATURDAY, 25.—St. Mark.—Princess Alice born, 1843.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending April 25.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 19	4 56	5 13	5 48	6 0	6 14
4 1	5 7	5 17	5 52	6 4	6 18
5 1	6 7	6 17	6 52	7 4	7 18
6 1	7 7	7 17	7 52	8 4	8 18
7 1	8 7	8 17	8 52	9 4	9 18
8 1	9 7	9 17	9 52	10 4	10 18
9 1	10 7	10 17	10 52	11 4	11 18
10 1	11 7	11 17	11 52	12 4	12 18
11 1	12 7	12 17	12 52	1 4	1 18
12 1	1 7	1 17	1 52	2 4	2 18

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. R. A." Bruges.—We will determine when we have seen the specimens, which must contain "news."  
"Pica" received the returned letter in due time.  
"Veronica."—The First Number of our Journal appeared May 14, 1842.  
"A Member of the Church of England and a Constant Reader" is thanked for his communication.  
"J. G."—We have not room for the long letter on Prison Reform.  
"Kunstler" is recommended to apply to the Keeper of the Royal Academy, and to read Mr. Eastlake's forthcoming Work on Painting.  
"A Servant" had better consult the popular abridgement of the Laws relating to Master and Servant.  
"T. B." John-street, will be liable for the duty.  
"W. S." Woodstock.—See the Advertisement in the present Number.  
"The Lines on the late Victory, by J. W." will not suit.  
"V. N. L." is recommended to write on one side of the paper only.  
"D. W." Aberdeen, should address a letter to the Offices of the Company named at page 16.  
"Chatham."—The document need not be stamped.  
"A Colonial Subscriber" should appeal to the Income-tax Commissioners.  
"Type," Edinburgh.—We do not remember more than one edition of "Hansard's Typographia."  
"Ignoramus" is not recommended to adopt the Hamiltonian System.  
"Ann" should apply to the Registrar of the District. Three or four months' practice in Wood Engraving will be of little worth.  
"Leatherhead" must consult the Directory.  
"Moodkee" is thanked. Our Engravings of the localities of the Indian War are from authenticated Sketches.  
"H." is thanked for the note on Seaford Bay.  
"An Old Subscriber," Plymouth.—The "Illustrated New Testament" is in progress.  
"Sorens" may find the desired information in the "Mechanic's Magazine."  
"F. D." is liable for the amount of the Bill.  
"W. S." "Lines on Childhood" will not suit.  
"C. H. J. T."—Presentations to the Blue-Coat School are somewhat difficult to obtain. Residence in the City will aid; and some Aldermen give their presentations only to children of the Ward.  
"J. L." Whitehaven.—We shall be glad to receive the proffered Sketch, &c.  
"A. N." Percy-street, is thanked; but we have not room.  
"E. R." Islington.—Declined.  
"A Constant Subscriber," Newport.—The Engravings will appear only in our Journal.  
"Southampton."—Does our Correspondent refer to Dugdale's old Work?  
"A Subscriber."—Lady Georgiana Woolf is daughter of the late Earl of Orford.  
"Argent."—The badge of bastardy on a coat of arms is borne, in a line, from the sinister chief point towards the dexter base. The illegitimacy of the noble house of Beaufort is expressed by the bordure which surrounds its shield of arms.  
"An English Resident in Ireland."—It was impossible to treat otherwise than imperfectly, so wide a subject in such limits. We must decline the personal invitation; but a letter should receive every attention.  
"Bacalaureus" is thanked for the hint; but we have not room for the subject.  
"H. P."—Mezzotint is a particular manner of engraving, so called from its resemblance to drawings in Indian ink.  
"A Clerk."—We are not in possession of the address.  
"L. T. C." Loughrea.—The price of the "Nautical Almanac" is 5s. An excellent Set of Maps of the Fixed Stars, and a Planetarium, by Mr. C. C. Mauger, Jersey, has just been published, price 10s.  
"A Farmer," and "A Friend."—The Treatise on Cattle, published by the Useful Knowledge Society, is a sound work.  
"Alpha" is thanked for the offer of the Ramsgate Sketch; though we had previously dispatched our own artists thither.  
"J. B. C." is recommended to apply to the Assessor of his District.  
"Come Again!" by Thorne, will not suit.  
"Sigma."—Tickets for viewing the State Apartments at Windsor Castle may be obtained in London; but, it is expected that an office for their distribution will shortly be opened at Windsor.  
"A Constant Reader."—The Pelisse is part of the Hussar uniform.  
"Locomotive."—The West London Savings Bank, Farringdon-street.  
"A Constant Reader," Dublin, should apply to a Patent Agent; as Messrs. Robertson, Fleet-street.  
"X. Y. Z." Gloucester.—We are not in possession of a carver and gilder's tariff.  
"G. W. T." Newport, may, probably, refer to the large View of Dublin, which will be presented to our Readers during the next month.  
"A. Z." New Ross.—"The Treatise on the Hone," published by the Useful Knowledge Society, is a standard work.  
"G. J." Barnstable.—All evidence whatever on a trial must be given before the Jury return their verdict.  
"An Inquirer" should consult Mr. Pitman's Works on Phonography.  
"D. D. C." Berkshire.—Valley's Editions. Postage Stamps are received as payment for Foreign Letters.  
"Carlotta" should apply to the Registrar of the district. The price of a Special Marriage License is five guineas.  
"Billy Button" may learn at Searle's, the builders, the length, &c., of the winning Cambridge boat.  
"O Epos."—The regulated difference between the commission of Ensign and that of Lieutenant in the Infantry of the Line is £250.  
"W. P."—Baronets do not rank as Peers, and they never had a seat in the House of Lords. They take precedence immediately after the younger sons of Barons.  
"Inquirer" and "A. B." shall receive Replies next week.  
"T. H. P."—Wood Engraving is learned by apprenticeship.  
"Alma Mater," "Clericus," and "Pastor."—We cannot undertake to settle disputed points of ecclesiastical law.  
"An Old Sub."—Ramsgate, shall be attended to.  
"Quis," Beverley.—"In hoc signo vinces" may be freely rendered, "Beneath this standard thou shalt conquer."  
"Dixi," Ravenside, is thanked for the hint to our artist.  
"A Subscriber."—Carnarvonshire.—Living is cheap in the Isle of Man; most of the agricultural population have all the necessaries, and some of them the comforts, of life.  
"Presbyter" shall be replied to by post.  
"Geoffrey Chaucer" should enquire at the House in question.  
"Gray's Inn" is not within the boundary of the City of London.  
"M'Cas."—We really have not room for the April and Court Pools' history.  
"Monkston."—Treasure Trove is the property of the Lord of the Manor.  
"H." Brighton.—Apply to Mr. Middleton, engineer, Southwark Bridge-road.  
"E. R." Highworth.—"Murray's Grammar."  
"M. W. C."—We have not room.  
"Dick Short" is thanked, but we have not room.  
"David F."—Birmingham, will, perhaps, favour us with one of the lithographs.  
"Elizabeth" is recommended to consult a Solicitor. The Mails are made up for the Canadas twice a month, except in December, January, February, and March, and then only once.  
"M. R."—We regret that we have not room for the lines.

"S. S. J." will, perhaps, favour us with a Sketch.  
INELIGIBLE.—"Speculation," and "The Fête of Longchamps."  
ERRATUM.—In our account of "Ragged Schools," last week, the number established in the first year should be "20," not "200."

\* \* \* THE LARGE VIEW OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN will certainly be issued to our Subscribers during the ensuing Month.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1846.

PUBLIC attention, during the past week, has been divided between America and Ireland. In one, doubts as to the continuance of peace still exist; in the other, those who were incredulous as to the probability of famine, are unhappily finding it impossible to doubt any longer. The attendants of scarcity—disease and turbulence—are beginning to show themselves. At Clonmel, the military have been obliged to guard a mill from attack; a vessel, loaded with flour, has been seized in the open day, and unloaded; the cargo was with difficulty recovered. There have been meetings of the peasantry, who only separated at the earnest exhortations of their pastors to keep the peace; at the same time, too, they had to bear their testimony that Indian corn, the newly-imported food, the Government diet, is wholesome and nourishing—some of the poor people believing that it is the reverse of both. All Governments have done so much in Ireland to punish, and so little to feed, that it is scarcely to be wondered at, if the peasantry look with some degree of doubt at the meal-sacks. The belief that a Government could entertain so horrible a design as that of intimidating the reluctance to eat the novel grain, is the lowest depth of ignorance; we could scarcely have thought it possible in this Kingdom; it ought to be a lesson of humility to us; we are not so far removed from the days when the plague was supposed to be propagated by poisoners, and when hundreds were massacred by popular violence for this imaginary crime, as we may think ourselves. Whatever may be the enlightenment of certain classes, there is an awful abyss of popular ignorance below them. In the middle of the nineteenth century a section of our fellow-countrymen can believe it possible that her Majesty's Ministers can contemplate the destruction of her Majesty's subjects, by giving noxious food in a time of famine? Let this be a rebuke to the pride of "march of intellect" optimists, and a spur to them at the same time, for it is evident that "National Education" has scarcely begun its influence.

We regret to see the laudable exertions of the Government to meet the difficulty in Ireland, somewhat impeded by the delays and formalities of the under officials. There seem to be inexplicable difficulties about selling the Indian corn that has been imported: a plan good in principle is defeated by the complexity of details. If the statements in the Irish papers can be relied on, the delivery of a few quarters of Indian corn to those who want it, requires as much correspondence and documentary forms as a Chancery suit. Some of the letters between Boards and Committees, as given in the journals, are truly official, in their want of decision, wordy emptiness, and tendency to delay matters in which promptitude is the great essential. So, in the meantime, mills and distilleries are attacked, as a natural consequence.

Another thing that cannot but disappoint the Government greatly, is the refusal of the Grand Juries of several counties to put the Presentments Act in force. It was passed as quickly as possible, as a beneficial measure—one that would enable Grand Juries to raise money by loan, to employ the poor in making public improvements. Over and over again did Sir James Graham expatiate on the inestimable benefits of such a bill; one of its great merits was that it contained nothing compulsory. All compulsion in Ireland is reserved for the poor; the rich are left by Parliament to do good—if they choose. As in this case, the furnishing employment would give a lien on their land for the amount of money the Government might advance for the purpose, they avail themselves of the discretionary clause of the act, and meet and declare the said act wholly inexpedient! Thus, again, is the Government checked in its good intentions. In the meantime, all the money that is sent to Ireland as a grant, and not as a loan, is eagerly scrambled and jobbed for, to be applied wisely or unwisely as the case may be; the inference from all this is not favourable to the landed gentry of Ireland. The Government expressly relied on their aid in the present crisis; the Act specially framed to enable them to give relief in the best shape—employment—is a dead letter, by their refusal to put it in force. Remembering the speeches of Sir James Graham in the House of Commons while this bill was pending, the actual result seems a bitter satire on legislation: it looks very much as if the discretionary loophole had been purposely left, that those most concerned in avoiding the operation of the Act might evade it; that the Government might get all the eclat of well-meant efforts, and the landlords escape all the expense of realising them.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Queen Dowager, took their usual early walk this morning. The Prince Consort afterwards rode out on horseback, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour. The Queen Dowager, accompanied by the Prince of Meiningen, and attended by the Countess Howe, paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House, this afternoon. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort took a carriage drive this afternoon.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, and attended by the Earl and Countess of Howe, Sir Andrew Barnard, and Sir David Davies, left her residence, Marlborough House, Pall-mall, on Wednesday afternoon, for Windsor Castle, on a visit to the Queen.

PROPOSED MARRIAGE OF A SON OF LORD GOUGH.—A marriage is said to be in contemplation between the Hon. George S. Gough, of the Grenadier Guards, only son of General Lord Gough, Commander of the Forces in India, and Miss Arbuthnot.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The usual meeting for the election of a Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, was held on Tuesday, the ballot of proprietors continuing throughout the day, and the result was that J. B. Heath, Esq., was elected Governor, and W. R. Robinson, Esq., Deputy-Governor. Both of these gentlemen went through the usual forms; and 24 Directors were elected on Wednesday.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The number of visitors to this national establishment on Monday last was 29,896, being an increase of 14,580, as compared with Easter Monday last year, when the number was 15,316.

VICTORIA PARK.—During the week this locality was thronged with visitors, to see the progress of works to which the eastern inhabitants of the metropolis have, until lately, been strangers. On Good Friday the number of visitors was estimated at about 25,000, and the number was much greater on Easter Monday. Great activity is shown in the progress of the plantations, upwards of 20,000 trees and shrubs being now in the ground, and the leading roads and footpaths being completed. A handsome lodge, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, for the residence of Mr. Curtis, the forester, has been completed at the entrance from Bishop Bonner's Fields, which is across an adjacent iron bridge of very light and elegant construction. A plot has been staked out near this entrance, of about four acres in extent, on which to form a piece of ornamental water. The plan of a scientific arboretum is being adhered to in the plantations.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—It appears from the official statement of the births and deaths in the metropolis during the week ending on Saturday last, that the number was as follows:—Births registered in the week: Males, 606; females, 594. Deaths registered in the week: Males, 437; females, 427.—Weekly average derived from deaths, of 1841-2-3-4-5, and corrected for increase of population to the middle of 1846: Males, 493; females, 475.

ROBBERY IN THE CITY.—On Thursday morning large placards were posted throughout the City, offering a reward of £100 for the recovery of two Bank of England notes of £500 each; two of £100 each; two of £50 each; one of £10; and two of £5 each—as also of Bills of Exchange, for £500, £300, £138 13s. 7d., and fourteen of a smaller amount; the whole loss making about £3720, which had been lost or stolen in the neighbourhood of Lombard-street, in a banker's case, marked Courts and Co. No clue to lead to discovery at present exists.

## POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House of Commons resumed its sittings to-day.  
WIGAN ELECTION.—Sir W. HEATHCOTE reported that the Committee appointed to try the validity of the return of Mr. Lindsay had come to the resolution that the hon. gentleman had been duly elected.

Sir R. Peel entered the House at twenty minutes to five, and shook hands with several hon. members who sat on the bench on his right.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill to enable the county of Cork to send two additional members to this House, to replace those formerly returned for Sudbury.

## PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion that the order of the day be read for resuming the adjourned debate on this bill, Mr. S. O'BRIEN said he did not rise to offer any opposition to the motion, but he wished to call attention to some cases which had recently occurred in Ireland of persons dying from starvation. The hon. member read some letters to show the great distress which existed. In the south of Ireland some districts were in a state of actual famine, and potatoes were double the ordinary price. He would ask the right honourable gentleman if he was prepared to wait until there was an insurrection. He (Mr. S. O'Brien) was certain it would come to this if something were not done to mitigate the distress that prevailed. At Clonmel and Tipperary, provision riots had already taken place, and the soldiers had been called out. The people were starving in the midst of plenty. The honourable member then made some general remarks upon the state of Ireland, and expressed a hope that the Government would take steps to provide work for the Irish poor, who were willing to work. Some bills had been brought in for the purpose, but they would not be available. He had such confidence in the justice of that House, that he believed the bill would never pass. If there had been an Irish Parliament, it would have been summoned in the month of November (hear, hear), in order to make those arrangements to meet the crisis which could not now be made. An Irish Parliament would never have coupled coercion with measures of relief. The Government would be responsible for any loss of life by the outbreaks that might take place in consequence of famine. (Hear.)

Sir J. GRAHAM repeated that he felt deep regret at the calamity which existed in Ireland, but he denied that he had concealed the evil, or neglected to take the measures necessary to mitigate it. Nothing but the urgency of the case would have induced the Government to propose this bill. As to the alleged cases of deaths from destitution, no official information had reached the Government upon the subject. He would say, however, that in neither of the counties to which the honourable member had referred were the workhouses full. He would also say that the Government had taken steps to relieve the other evils of which the hon. member had complained. As to what had been said of an Irish Parliament, he did not think it could have acted in a more liberal, kind, and just spirit than the British House of Commons had done. The right hon. Baronet then defended the conduct of the Irish landlords, and urged the House to consent to the first reading of the bill.

Mr. ROCHE opposed the bill.  
Sir R. PEEL said the Government had used their best endeavours to meet the present calamity in Ireland, but, at the same time, it was necessary that their interference should be made with caution, otherwise it might tend to aggravate instead of alleviate, the present distress. In November last the Government had given orders for the purchase of a large quantity of maize. At that time the article was all but unknown to the people of Ireland. Government were blamed for not sending to purchase large quantities of this food in America, at the present time, but he considered that if it was known that Government wanted to purchase a large quantity of maize, it would raise the price so considerably, that it would only be increasing the evil. What was good policy in November would be the reverse now. Maize could be imported much cheaper by individuals than by Government. He trusted the introduction of a more healthy species of food than the potato, which was always a very uncertain crop, would prevent a recurrence of distress like the present.

Mr. O'CONNELL admitted that the Government had done a great deal, but said there was a frightful period before them, and further steps must be taken.

The other speakers were Mr. J. O'Brien, Mr. C. Powell, Mr. Ward, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Montague Gore, Sir Wm. Somerville, Mr. J. Collett, Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. E. Ellice, and Mr. Dillon Browne.—The House then divided on the motion of Mr. J. O'Connell—that the debate be now adjourned—

Ayes	20
Noes	77
Majority against the motion	57

After a few words from Sir R. PEEL, the House adjourned at half-past twelve.

NEW TRIAL IN THE CASE OF WOOLMER & TOBY.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday, Mr. Sergeant Kinglake obtained a rule nisi for a new trial in the case of Woolmer & Toby. The verdict in that case induced some of the Bubble Railway Companies to threaten railway allottees; but the most eminent legal authorities have declared their opinion that it could not stand, and these threats will, therefore, no doubt end in smoke. The decision in the case in question encouraged some of the harpies of the law in the hope of a good harvest, but the verdict was so opposed to common sense and equity, if not to law, that when the ulterior proceedings take place the best legal authorities believe that the non-liability of allottees under similar circumstances will be established.

COMMITTAL FOR A MURDER PERPETRATED FOUR YEARS AGO.—On Thursday morning, James Biddle, Isaac Sheriff, and Jacob Skerry, travelling tinkers and chairmen, were brought to Oxford Castle, the two former on a charge of wilful murder, committed in October, 1842, on the person of Mr. Mobbs, a respectable farmer, who resided near Deddington; and the latter (for want of sureties) to give evidence against Biddle and Sheriff at the next assizes. The suspicious circumstances in which the death of Mr. Mobbs was involved, created at the time the greatest excitement, not only in the neighbourhood of Deddington, but throughout the neighbouring counties. Whether the fatal occurrence was accidental remained in mystery until about three weeks since, when Skerry, who had been apprehended on a charge of fowl stealing at Banbury, made such revelations to Mr. Walker, the Governor of Banbury Gaol, touching the death of Mr. Mobbs, that the other two prisoners were apprehended, and taken before the county magistrates, at Banbury, and, in consequence, were committed to Oxford Castle, to await their trial at the next assizes. Independent of the evidence of Skerry, it is rumoured that one of the prisoners has made a full confession of the murder.

RAILWAY LUXURIES.—We lately gave currency to a report, that, on some of the long lines, it is in contemplation to establish locomotive divans. Another proposition, and one of more general utility, has been made during the past fortnight; namely, the establishment of travelling restaurants. A bill of fare, showing what the refectory contains, is to be posted in each carriage. Bells are to be at the command of the passengers, to announce their wants to the waiters, who will travel to them along a narrow passage alongside the interior of the carriages constructed for the purpose.—The Builder.

PROFANE MUMMERY AT BIRMINGHAM.—A correspondent of the Chronicle gives a curious account of a scene enacted at Birmingham last Sunday, under the auspices of the Rev. J. Caughey, a minister in connection with the Wesleyan Episcopal Church in America. What took place, it appears, was a continuation of a "Revival" meeting, the commencement of which took place a few weeks ago. "On Sunday," says the writer, "after a short sermon in the morning of a practical kind, but chiefly remarkable for the declamatory character of the style, those who 'were seeking salvation' were incited to attend the meeting in the afternoon. At this service preparations were made to assist all who might go forward in their inquiries and aspirations by about thirty lay and clerical preachers, who had previously taken their place within the altar thiers for that purpose. Mr. Caughey now invited the inquirers to come forward to the altar, and 'when they were saved, others would have the opportunity of taking their place.' A good many, principally females, at once obeyed the call, and then commenced a scene of the most maniac-like description which can possibly be conceived. The exhibition of the unknown tongues was nothing in comparison with it. Some were singing, others crying—some ejaculating Scripture phrases with great violence of speech and gesture—and some, again, seemed absorbed in a rhapsody of silent devotion. As they knelt round the altar, almost every inquirer had one, if not more, of these spiritual advisers kneeling before her in close conversation; while others, less devotedly engaged, exclaimed, 'The work goes on! the work goes on!' By-and-by several of those most strongly affected were removed into the vestry, where they were attended by Mr. Caughey's assistants; but two worshippers, a man and his wife, clung to the rails of the altar with something like a death grasp, and continued in that position for fully half an hour. Around these persons about a dozen young ministers were grouped; one planted himself on his knees immediately in front of the woman, and while vehemently entreating her to believe, first one and then another of the congregation fell on his knees, and, in a state of the greatest excitement continued in prayer; others were singing, and, just as the noise began to quiet a little, the person in front of the woman stood up, and cried out, 'Glory! glory! she believes!' when the whole assembly within the altar rails burst forth in a strain of the wildest acclamation—'Glory! glory! Hallelujah! Amen.' In the midst of this *melée*, Mr. Caughey, who had been quietly overlooking the exhibition from the pulpit, walked down, and, taking his place by the side of the distressed woman, told the audience that she would 'get saved that afternoon. The voice of God had said so to him, and, as her husband had got saved last week, he was now wrestling in prayer that his wife might get saved too.' Again the young man already referred to got up, and exclaiming 'She's saved!' the whole chorus, in the most frantic-like manner, burst forth afresh in the exclamation, 'Glory! glory! This was too much for human nature. The poor woman, now completely broke down; the blood seemed dancing in every vein of her head; and, when about to leave the altar, she fell into the arms of her husband in an almost lifeless state. In this condition she was taken to the vestry, accompanied by the young men who surrounded her, and the door was shut. In the evening Mr. Caughey preached from the text, 'This year thou shalt die'; and, after assuring the audience that he had been commissioned by the Lord to warn some in that assembly that this year they must die, related the particulars of the cases which had illustrated the truth of his divine commission, when preaching on the same text before."

DESTRUCTION OF A WAREHOUSE AT MANCHESTER BY FIRE.—On Friday morning (last week) the warehouses occupied by Messrs. Peter Jackson and Co., furriers, wool merchants, and silk plush manufacturers, Auburn-street, London-road, Manchester, caught fire. The building was on fire from the top almost to the bottom, and the flames were issuing from the windows, and it was some time before they were subdued. One of the gables adjoins the warehouses of Mr. Frederick Schwann, merchant, and Mr. E. Gibbons, nail manufacturer; the other gable faces Messrs. Plant and Son's cotton mill, from which it is separated only by a narrow street; and behind the building destroyed is a yard nearly filled with sheds. Notwithstanding, however, the contiguity of so much valuable property, Messrs. Jackson and Co.'s warehouse is the only building which has suffered injury, a fact which says much for the exertions of the firemen.



## IRELAND.

## THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The return of Mr. O'Connell and his friends for the holidays gave additional animation to the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday last. Many of the Aldermen and Councilmen attended in their civic robes, and a large body of the '82 Club, in their semi-military costume. At one o'clock the hall was tolerably well replenished, and corporation red coats, '82 green caps and ladies' ribbons, contributed to give animation to the scene. At a quarter past one the "Liberator" made his appearance, attended by Mr. Alderman Stainham, the new member for Mayo, as an '82 Club officer, and several other distinguished "Associates." (Immense cheering.)

The Lord Mayor (Mr. Keshin), having assumed the President's seat, proceeded to justify the fact of his appearing in such a position. We were threatened, he said, by the projected Coercion Bill, with a suspension of the Constitution. The Government had selected a most unseasonable and ungracious moment for attempting to pass such a measure against Ireland, and when Irishmen had been so generously and successfully shedding their blood in fighting England's battles abroad. (Hear.) However, he had no great apprehension, that, with the Liberator, assisted by some thirty or thirty-five good Irish members, fighting their battle, the bill would even pass. (Hear, hear.) He then passed a high eulogium on Mr. O'Connell.

The usual routine of business then commenced. Mr. O'Connell read a list of contributions, several of which were young gentlemen's gifts of their "pocket-money."

Letters were read, giving a most favourable account of the state of the repeal registers, in different towns and counties.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the meeting at great length. The success of their cause was certain. Eight millions of people peaceably petitioning the Legislature could not meet with disappointment. The people were true to themselves, and they would succeed. (Cheers.) He must first refer to the famine, which he regarded as altogether an affliction from Providence. In Parliament he had represented the distressed state of the people: he had been amply attended to, and he gave Government every credit for their anxiety on the subject. They had not done, however, all that they might do. He did not like Lord Heytesbury. He (Lord Heytesbury) preferred potatoes to potatoes. (Laughter.) He was too fond of "Orange shinnens," and too tedious in dealing out relief to the people. But there must be no tumults, no violence. The people must be tranquil, but strong in their indignation against a Government which "hangs fire" in affording them assistance. On the other hand, the Government must not keep the people too long in expectation. With regard to himself, no man on his property should suffer from hunger, and if every other landlord did the same, Ireland was safe. (Hear, hear.) He next adverted to the Coercion Bill. He denounced the murders that had been committed by the people, but he could not forgive the murders committed by the "clearance system." (Hear, hear.) He was in hopes that the case of Ireland was, at length, beginning to be understood in England. He described the horrors of the wholesale emigration process. As to the Coercion Bill, it had not yet passed its first reading, and England should hear many a tale of Irish grievance before it did pass. (Hear, hear.) He complained of the shortness of the Easter vacation, which, however, only showed the eagerness of the Minister to pass the bill. The complaint should be amply returned to him. The bill should be opposed by every available form of the House. (Mr. O'Connell) would die on the floor, rather than omit to profit by any contrivance that would serve to delay or to defeat it. (Hear, hear.) On all free-trade questions he (Mr. O'Connell) would vote with Peel. But what was Peel doing for Ireland? It was free-trade and corn for England, but coercion only for Ireland (hear, hear)—"White bread for Kilt, but brown bread for Mat." (Laughter.) The learned gentleman denounced secret societies and agrarian crimes, but protested that his motto was still "war to the knife" against the Coercion Bill. (Cheers.) He was ready to give the Minister free course in his endeavours to conciliate Ireland, but, for his part, he knew that nothing would satisfy them but "Repeal." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P., handed in a few subscriptions, and congratulated himself on having returned from among the enemies of Ireland once more to the bosom of his own country, and of his warm-hearted countrymen. As a party, they were but few in Parliament; but, as he told Sir James Graham, they represented eight millions of people. (Cheers.) If the English Government would tyrannise over Ireland, they should pay the penalty of it. He felt the utmost confidence that they would be able to defeat the Government on the Coercion Bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Grattan, M.P., next addressed the meeting, after which the "rent for the week" was declared to be £203 7s. 6d.

**EVICTON OF THE TENANTRY OF THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.**—The *Waterford Chronicle* furnishes, through its "special reporter," the particulars of a late "clearance" on the estate of the Marquis of Waterford, at Carrigrohene and Glencar, by which it appears that a very considerable number of cottier tenants were dispossessed. The writer, after enumerating the individuals, says:—"There are eighty persons at least in this last list, which, with the two hundred and seventy-seven already mentioned, will be three hundred and fifty-seven, without mentioning the seventeen families that are yet in jeopardy at Carrigrohene. If by any malign influence these should be banished from all they hold dear on earth, the number exterminated would stand at four hundred and forty! I need draw no moral from this; but you might call the attention of the Irish members to it, that they might use the facts against the Coercion Bill, and against traders of the people."

**DISTURBANCES IN TIPPERARY.**—On Monday, at Clonmel, a considerable mob collected at the outskirts of the town, and some of the leaders called upon them "not to starve in the midst of plenty." They moved off towards the Carrick road, where they met a number of cars laden with grain, which were being driven to the Marlfield distillery, in that neighbourhood. The grain was instantly seized, and the drivers of the carts beaten. This outrage having been reported in Clonmel shortly afterwards, a company of infantry, with a troop of cavalry, proceeded towards the scene of the robbery, and dispersed the mob, after taking four or five of the leaders into custody.

**THE LADY OF THREE HUSBANDS.**—A Mrs. Jane Scott is undergoing her trial at Dublin on a charge of bigamy. It is stated, however, that she has actually three husbands living. The indictment upon which the trial takes place states that Mrs. Scott having been, on the 11th of September, in the 53d year of the reign of George III., married to James Carter, at Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal, in the 22d year of the reign of George IV., feloniously married Anthony Galway, her former husband being then alive. The trial, which excites considerable interest at Dublin, is not yet concluded.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

## ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

An accident of a very fearful character occurred on Sunday afternoon, on the Eastern Counties line between Edmonton and Ponder's End, and, considering the extraordinary cause, and the astounding escape of human life, it may be justly termed one of an unparalleled character. The Directors, in order to meet the convenience of the subscribers to the Newmarket Craven Meeting and the public, determined to run a special train from Shoreditch on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one to Chesterford, undertaking to do the distance direct to Newmarket within four hours. For this occasion, more than usual pains were adopted in selecting first-rate engines, carriages, drivers, guards, &c., with a view of avoiding the least mishap. At the appointed time on Sunday the train started, conveying Lord and Lady Chesterfield, Lord E. Russell, and the *élite* of the sporting world, amounting to near 100. In advance, drawing the train, were two of the finest engines that the company possess, both of the same construction, with the exception of the foremost one having inside cylinders, and the second an outside one. The train was rather heavy. The train had proceeded exactly ten miles from the Shoreditch terminus, when the passengers became alarmed at the unusual rocking of the carriages, and in an instant or so afterwards, they experienced the unpleasant sensation of something heavy striking the bottom of the train. Several of the passengers jumped up, intending to look out of the windows to ascertain the cause, but, before they had time to do so, the second engine, by some means, ran off the rails, and, being pulled by the engine in advance, along the gravel road-way, the metal line was torn up for upwards of a quarter of a mile, when the great stress upon the coupling shackle no doubt caused it to snap asunder, and the whole train, except one or two carriages, was precipitated off the line into a deep ditch at the bottom of a slight embankment. In running over, one of the posts belonging to the electric telegraph was rooted up and the wires displaced, which caused a temporary suspension of the working of the telegraph. The scene at this time was indeed most alarming. The horse-boxes were thrown into the ditch in a heap, one upon another; the carriages, both first and second class were to be seen, some lying on their sides, whilst others had their wheels sticking up in the air. Added to this, the horses in the boxes, in which there were not fewer than fourteen animals, could be heard plunging, kicking, and snorting; to such a degree, that for some time it was feared a most frightful loss of life had taken place. The secretary and superintendent of the locomotive department were, at the time, upon one of the engines, and they immediately sent information of the accident to Shoreditch, with a request that a number of the Company's men might be forthwith despatched to the scene. In the interim, the Deputy Chairman of the Company, with one or two Directors, arrived from Edmonton, and, with the aid of other parties, the afflicted passengers were got out. Strange as it may appear, not one of the passengers received any personal hurt. The acting guard, a young man named Gordon, when picked up, was believed to have been fatally injured. He was without delay removed to the farm-house at Edmonton, where everything was done for him that surgical skill or humanity could suggest, and he is fast recovering. One of the parties was thrown down the bank into the ditch; but, with the exception of a wetting and a few contusions, he escaped uninjured. The total number of horses killed was only three, and they were not racers, as was at first believed. The line was re-laid and cleared of all obstruction during the evening of Sunday, but the Directors deemed it prudent not to use the down line whilst the men were working near the same, lest an accident should occur to any of them. It was, however, re-opened for public traffic on Monday morning, and the trains ran as usual up and down during the day. The cause of the accident has not as yet been ascertained. The loss to the Company will amount to between £3000 and £4000.

On Tuesday afternoon Major-General Pasley arrived at the Shoreditch terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, for the purpose of proceeding down the line to inspect that portion on which the accident occurred. Both engines were declared by the General to be uninjured. The one which did not go off the line has been running on several occasions since the accident; the other, however, has not been used since. After examining the broken carriages at Stratford, the General and party proceeded to view the rails that had been re-laid in place of those broken

up by the train on Sunday. These were pronounced to be perfectly secure. The General, on examining the spot where the carriages had been thrown down, expressed his astonishment that no person had been killed.

## FATAL AND EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT ON THE BRANDLING JUNCTION RAILWAY.

On Sunday last a serious accident occurred on the Brandling Junction Railway, near South Shields, by which several persons have been injured, and one of whom is since dead. The ten o'clock train from Gateshead was proceeding at a rapid rate from Brockley Whins to Shields, when, on taking a curve near the Jarrow Alkali Works, the engine got off the line, dragged the tender with it, and having become disconnected from the passenger-carriages by the breaking of the coupling-chain, dashed over the embankment, and through the roof of a row of dwelling-houses, on the ground-floor of one of which it finally stopped, resting on its end, with the tender above it, in a most fearful position. The only inmates of the house, which has thus been completely demolished, were two women and a child, all of whom are most seriously injured, one of the women by the engine having fallen upon her leg, which was literally crushed to atoms, and she, as well as the others, by the escape of steam and boiling water which rushed from the boiler. The force of the engine and its great weight seem to have cut through the building almost like a razor, which accounts for the inmates of the neighbouring houses having sustained but little injury—in fact, none at all worth mentioning. The engine and tender were thrown from the engine, and alighted on that portion of the roof which remained, receiving serious contusions by the fall. One passenger, who was riding outside the train, had both his legs broken. Fortunately none of the passenger carriages were dragged from the line, and the extent of injury received by the passengers is not so great as might have been expected under the circumstances.

It appears from a subsequent inquiry, that the train had just passed over a switch, which had been locked over night, the man in charge of it being near to it when the train passed, and from the state in which it was found immediately after the accident, it could in no way have contributed to throw the engine off the line. The engine seems to have gone off just after taking the curve; and as soon as the engine discovered this, he shut off the steam, and reversed the motion of the engine, which ran about sixty yards in the same direction in which the train had been going, and then turned off, down the embankment, which is skirted by a wall fifteen feet high, a row of pit-houses running parallel with the wall, a few feet from it, the free-fall being about the same height; and over this wall the engine plunged, toppling over, and descending end-ways through the roof. The engine was thrown some feet into the air, and alighted on that portion of the roof which remained unbroken, from which he slid to the ground beside the engine, and was severely scalded by the steam which escaped. The fireman was also thrown upon the roof, but escaped with comparatively trifling injury. The row of houses is very densely populated with the families of pitmen employed at the St. Hilda Colliery, but in that into which the engine fell, there were but the two elderly women. The man who was riding outside the carriage, and had his legs broken, is a stonemason, belonging to Sunderland. It is impossible to arrive at any certain information as to the extent of injury received by the passengers, but there is reason to believe that it is trifling considering the nature of the accident. The train consisted of eight carriages, five of which were dragged off the line, but not off the road, the chain between the first carriage and the tender having fortunately broken.

Sarah Ripon, one of the unfortunate women, died shortly after four o'clock on Tuesday morning. Her injuries were principally scalds on the head, chest, and arms. The deceased was a native of Alston, in Cumberland, and she had been on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Swallow, whose husband had left the house but a few minutes before the accident, to attend a Sunday school. The deceased was sitting near the fire, and Mrs. Swallow was at the table, when a rumbling noise was heard, and the one said to the other, "what could it be?" In a moment after, the engine descended through the roof. The Coroner's inquest on the body was commenced and adjourned.

**ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF TWO LIVES OFF HUNGERFORD PIER.**—On Sunday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, an accident occurred off the new pier, Hungerford-bridge, by which two persons unfortunately lost their lives, and another (a woman), was brought out of the water in an insensible state, but who happily has since been restored. It appears that a female named Mansfield, residing at 112, Jernyn-street, St. James's, in company with Mr. Fowell, her brother, and another person, having paid their money at the hatchway as fare for their passage, in proceeding along the lighters, to wait for the steamer, stepped upon a plank laid so as to form a communication from one lighter to the other. The woman was first, and, in stepping upon the planks, or temporary bridge, they were displaced, and the parties fell upon each other into the water. The current was very strong at the time (it being about high water), and the two men, after momentarily floating, sank by the side of the lighters, and were not seen afterwards. Two watermen rescued the female, and without delay she was conveyed to the St. Martin Tavern, Duke-street, Adelphi, where every comfort was provided. Dr. Ratcliff, of the Strand, was called in immediately, and the usual remedies in case of drowning administered. By dint of great exertion, the poor creature was, by eight o'clock, so far recovered as to be able to be removed to her residence in a cab. In the course of a short time after the rescue of the female, the body of her brother was found. On Wednesday afternoon an inquest was held at the Griffin, Villiers-street, Strand, before Mr. Bedford, Coroner for Westminster, on view of the body of John Fowell, aged 41, late cook at Simpson's Tavern, Cornhill, one of the unfortunate persons drowned by the falling of the platform. The jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, John Fowell, met his death accidentally, owing to the imperfect construction of the connecting platform of the two floating barges forming part of the Hungerford Pier, with a dooand of £50 on the said connecting platform."

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The railway between Darmstadt and Heppenheim (on the Bergstrasse, up to Heidelberg) was opened on the 28th of March, but with a bad augury. From an act of negligence two empty waggon were left standing on the rails, close to the station. The locomotive could not be stopped and came into collision with the waggon, breaking them into a thousand pieces. It is miraculous that no lives were lost, but all the passengers were hurt, though none dangerously.

A letter from Athens, dated March 28, says:—"Every day brings reports of crimes committed in the provinces, with new circumstances of cruelty. Some idea may be formed of the enormous number of offences, from the fact that the assizes for the Morea have now been sitting daily, for more than four months, at Patras, and are not expected to terminate their proceedings in less time than a month or six weeks more."

It is stated from Funchal, Madeira, that the wine growths of the island have progressively diminished for the last four years. In 1842 there were 3422 pipes made; in 1843, 3221; in 1844, 3012; and in 1845, only 2669. During the last year there were sent out of Madeira 2823 pipes, viz., 1011 to the British dominions (viz., 616 to London, 220 to Jamaica, and 175 to Calcutta); 669 to the United States; 320 to St. Petersburg; 202 to France; 109 to Lisbon; and 112 to different other countries, each of which receives less than 20 pipes.

Intelligence has been received of the wreck of the ship *Mary*, and the dreadful fate of her crew, who sailed on a whaling expedition about three years since to Sydney, thence to Woodlark Islands. The statement is obtained from a survivor, named Valentine—the only one—seven of the crew having perished in the shipwreck, and the remaining 28 were horribly massacred by the natives of Woodlark Islands.

Letters from Naples state that the Empress of Russia is quite recovered from her recent indisposition, and intended to quit that city on the 9th instant for Rome, where her Imperial Majesty is to stay only a fortnight. The Grand Duke Constantine proceeds to Toulon, Ere, and the coasts of Spain and Portugal. The Empress, accompanied by the King and Queen of Naples, Counts Aquila and Trapani, has several times visited Pompeii. Sir Henry Pottinger is amongst the personages of distinction at present sojourning at Naples.

The Athens journals announce that the editors of the *Minerve* and *Siecle* journals had been convicted of defaming M. Piscatory, the French Minister, and sentenced, the first to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 300 drachmas, and the other to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 drachmas, costs, &c. The trial had created a lively interest. Sir Edmund Lyons and other members of the diplomatic body were present. The *Minerve* on the following day apologized to M. Piscatory.

A bill to prohibit horse-racing has passed the New Jersey Legislature. Racing for money, or where twenty or more people are assembled, is declared an offence, and all persons concerned, directly or indirectly, giving notice of it, advertising, &c., to be guilty of misdemeanor, and punishable by 1000 dollars fine, or imprisonment not exceeding one year. The bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and now only waits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

We find the following in a letter dated Nagy Kavoly (Hungary), March 16:—"A fearful phenomenon took place early on the morning of the 13th instant, at the entrance of the Borsos Dele, near the Great Szamos. Mount Mormentee, which is 1800 feet above the stream at that place, and 300 broad, suddenly split, and fell with tremendous fracas into the river. Its bed has been filled up, and the whole Zsamorthal has been inundated."

The following intelligence is contained in a letter from Tampico of the 25th of February:—"We had an express to-day bringing the news that the American troops had taken possession of the *Fronton de Santa Isabel*, situated near to Matamoros—so near that it is considered Matamoros is already taken by the Americans. The *Fronton de Santa Isabel* was taken without a fight, and there were only some Mexican Custom-house officers and pilots, who were made prisoners."

A Constantinople letter of the 27th ult. announces that the Abbazes, an independent tribe of Circassia, had rejected the offers of reconciliation of Russia, and declared in favour of Schamyl. On the 26th ult. the Sultan, accompanied by all the Ministers, repaired to the Arsenal to witness the launch of a steamer and of several sailing vessels. The Sultana Mother and the ladies of the Imperial Harem were present at the ceremony. His Highness had signed the marriage of Mehmet Beg, eldest son of Redschid Pasha, with the sister of Mehmet Ali Pasha, brother-in-law of the Sultan.

It appears, from the Brussels papers, that the efforts made by the Liberals of Belgium to get up a popular commotion, have led to the distribution in Brussels and Ghent of some seditious hand-bills, and to several arrests. A deficiency of food is the alleged reason for calling upon the poor work-people to take the law into their own hands; but the want of employment, occasioned by the suspension of commercial orders on Dutch account, is, probably, the primary cause of whatever distress may be felt.

The Emperor of Russia returned to St. Petersburg from Moscow in good health on the 28th of March.

Advices have arrived from Hobart Town to the beginning of December, which are of a favourable tenor. The weather has been unusually warm, and some districts of the country had suffered from drought, but rain had followed, which was fast repairing the injury vegetation had sustained. There are also accounts from Adelaide of the same favourable tenor. The discovery of mineral treasures of great value was daily on the increase. Specimens of various descriptions of metals are on the way home, which will, doubtless, create much interest in the scientific world.

At the last meeting of the Eastern Counties Company on the subject of branches, Mr. Hudson stated that the weekly receipts had now reached £7445.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that Professor Jacob, of the Imperial Academy, has just communicated to that body the invention of an electrophonic telegraph, composed of ten keys, ten different accents, and ten conducting wires, by which the letters of the alphabet and words can be expressed by means of sound. The Academy has pronounced a favourable opinion of the invention.

The Reformed Jews of Berlin inaugurated, on the 5th inst., the handsome synagogue which they have lately got built in that city. The principal changes adopted by the Reformist party in their service consists of the substitution of German for Hebrew; in the admission of women into the body of the synagogue, whereas they had formerly been obliged to remain apart in a grated gallery, carefully curtained; and in the men being obliged to keep the head uncovered.

The States of Brunswick were suddenly dissolved on the 8th, in consequence of their refusal to approve of the expenditure of the Government for the construction of railroads. The reigning Duke had, previously to the dissolution, made a reply to a remonstrance of the states, in which he expressed his regret at the difference between them and his Ministers, but declared that he could not approve of a refusal of the means of promoting the welfare of the country.

A boar hunt took place on the 6th instant, in the forest of Ermenonville, in which the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville took part. An enormous wild boar, after having received a ball from the rifle of M. Audry, the head keeper of the Duke d'Aumale, was killed by the Prince de Joinville. The horse of one of the aides-de-camp of the Duke de Nemours, was wounded in the leg by the animal's tusk.

Mlle. Charlotte de Hayn, the celebrated tragic actress, was married on the 3rd inst., in the cathedral of Berlin, to the Baron Charles Theophilus de Hoven, one of the richest land proprietors of Prussian Silesia. Mlle. de Hayn, who followed a theatrical life from taste, is descended from a most ancient noble family of the Duchy of Brunswick, and is possessed of property to a large amount. She numbers many illustrious men among her ancestors.

M. Rosemond de Beauvallon, who was tried lately at Rouen for killing M. Dujaerrier in a duel, passed through Bayonne last week, on his way to Madrid.

A letter from Gibraltar states that the Emperor of Morocco has prohibited the exportation of corn from his dominions. This measure is owing to the late heavy rains in Barbary, which have raised fears for the harvest. Safi, Casablanca, and Mazagan, on the Western coast of Africa, were the principal ports for the corn trade. Various cargoes had just left for Marseilles. The exportation of barley has been prohibited for some time.

The King of Prussia has just issued orders to the President of the Province of Silesia to cease all proceedings commenced against M. Ronge, by the criminal courts at Breslau, owing to articles contrary to the Roman Catholic doctrines in some of his pamphlets in favour of the German Catholics, of whom he is the founder. This toleration has had a most salutary effect on the public mind.

Buenos Ayres papers to the 6th of January have been received. They contain the annual message of Governor Rosas to the Legislature, in which are recorded the events that have taken place between the Republic and the allied powers of England, France, and Monte Video, as well as a statement of the public finances. This document was read on the 1st of January, on the opening of the legislative session.

The Rectory of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, with the Rectory of St. Nicholas Olave, in the City of London, have become vacant by the death of the Rev. John Mitchell. The presentation to the benefice is with the Lord Chancellor and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.  
LADY ELIZABETH PERCEVAL.

This venerable lady was one of the two recently surviving sisters of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, who perished by the hand of Bellingham. The Lady Margaret Walpole, widow of Thomas Walpole, Esq., nephew of the first Earl of Orford, is now the only one alive of the seven brothers and sisters of the Minister Perceval.

The family of Perceval, Earls of Egmont, deduces from the Conquest. Its first rise into eminence was through Richard Perceval, who became distinguished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and filled some of the offices of State under that Sovereign. His descendant, Sir John Perceval, was raised to the Peerage as Baron and Viscount Perceval in 1715 and 1722, and was created Earl of Egmont in 1733. The son of this Earl, John Perceval, second Earl of Egmont, was born the 24th of February, 1711; he married first the Lady Catherine Cecil, second daughter of James, fifth Earl of Salisbury; and secondly, Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Charles Compton, afterwards Baroness Arden, in her own right. The Earl died the 11th of June, 1784; and left, with other issue, John James, his successor in the Earldom; Spencer, afterwards First Lord of the Treasury; Elizabeth, whose death we here record; and Margaret, who was married to the late Thomas Walpole, Esq., and who is still living.

The Lady Elizabeth Perceval was born on the 12th Dec., 1763; her Ladyship never married: she died on the 4th inst., at Odell Castle.

## LOUIS EUSTACHE UDE.

This celebrated professor of the art of cookery, and writer upon the subject, was a native of France. He early in life commenced his famous culinary career, and was, when not long advanced in his art, cook to Louis XVI. Coming to England, he filled the same office in the domestic establishment of the Earl of Sefton. He afterwards acted as steward to the United Service Club, and then to the late Duke of York. His last engagement was, we believe, that of Maitre d'Hôtel at Crookford's. M. Ude's chief fame, however, rests upon his work, "The French Cook," which has gone through numerous editions, and which is now regarded as the standard work in the science of cookery. "Ude's fame," says Crofton Croker, in his "Legends of the Lakes," "is boundless as his talent. Does not London resound from St. James's to Ireland's favoured colony, St. Giles's, with the celebrity of this professor of the culinary art? Are not his *bon mots* the fortune of the magazines and newspapers. In short, English literature boasts a Ude and a Rogers, while we have only a Norbury." By Major Beamish he was termed "Ude, the autocrat of cookery."

In private life M. Ude was an extremely witty and agreeable man: his unaffected piety and his many domestic virtues made him universally respected. After a long and eminent career, this genius of a knowledge which adds such amenity to the life of man, died a few days ago, at the advanced age of 76. In proof of the regard he must have shown and felt for religion, is the fact of his having been interred with all the full pomp and ceremony of the Church of Rome, a funeral which that Church ever readily accords to those who die in the odour of sanctity.

An English Cook left us the "Institutes" as a mighty weapon of discord and litigation. The work of this French cook is, however, a greater gift to society, for it furnishes the means of social joy and hospitable harmony.

## EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

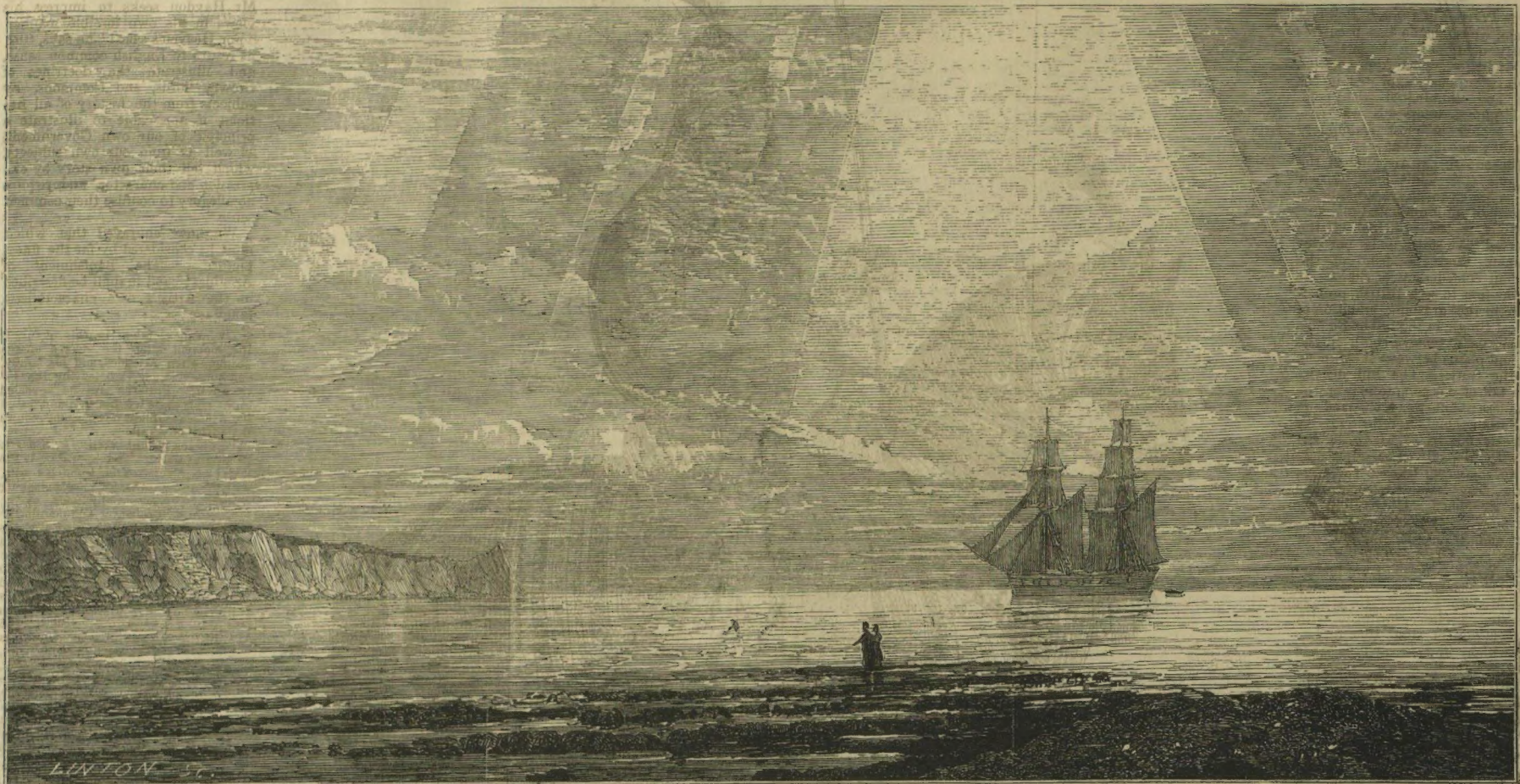
Upon the annexed page will be found engraved two of the most meritorious pictures in this Collection. They are of unpretending size, it is true; but few visitors will fail to recognise in them genius far beyond that displayed in many of the larger productions.

The first illustration is No. 30 in the Catalogue, Mr. Clint's truthful "View of Folkestone," commended in our notice a fortnight since. Every portion of the picture evinces the hand of a master; and the admiration is balanced between the reality of the summer sea and the lazy brig, and the fine atmospheric effects, with the sun's rays whitening the distant cliffs. Altogether, it is a most interesting picture, and well merits the distinction it bears of "Sold."

The second Engraving, No. 103, "A Welsh Girl at Rmel," by J. J. Hill, is a charming scene—a rustic girl at a spring; the figure is painted with all the charm of truthful nature; and the distance, with the sheep—those effective accessories in landscape scenery—is cleverly executed. The fine, aerial effect, too, is admirably given.



EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

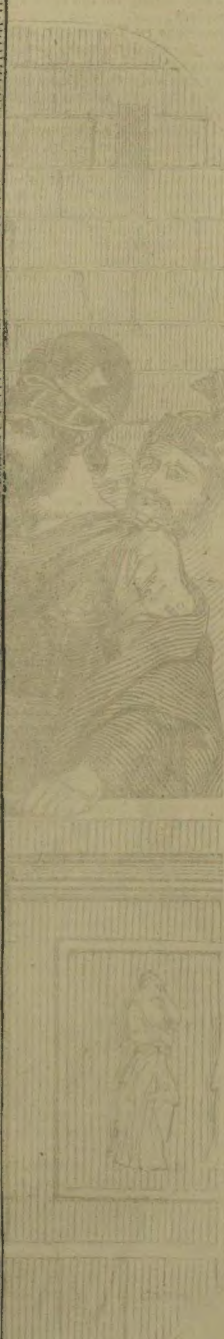


NEAR FOLKESTONE, MID-DAY.—PAINTED BY CLINT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



WELSH GIRL AT RUNEL.—PAINTED BY J. J. HILL.

MR. HAYDON'S PICTURE OF THE BARRIERS OF THE ARISTOCRACY AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. The artist has not completed two large pictures. The first is a portrait of a member of the House of Commons, and the second is a portrait of a member of the House of Commons. The artist has not completed two large pictures. The first is a portrait of a member of the House of Commons, and the second is a portrait of a member of the House of Commons.





## THE LATE RAJAH OF PATIALA.

This Portrait of the late Rajah of Patiala, whose name has been frequently mentioned in the late news from India, is copied from a native drawing, curiously executed in colours, and illuminated with gold. His Highness wears his war costume, which is most elaborately wrought; but in richness is rivalled by the superb caparisoning of the charger: the saddle-cloth, especially, is as exquisitely wrought as the page of an illuminated missal.

Patiala is the principal of the protected Sikh states under our Government, and the band of the Phullian confederacy of Sikhs. It was the first to seek British protection from the grasping ambition of Runjeet Singh, in 1809. The Rajah's territory is extensive, both in the hills and plains between the Junena and the Sutlej. The hill district was a tail of our conquests from the Nepalese; but was conferred on the Patiala chief in return for his services rendered to us during our war with Nepal. The other portion lies between Hansee and Umballah. The Rajah's revenue was about £35,000; and his military force 3000 troops, almost all irregular, and fit only for the duties of police.

The Rajah himself, from his remarkable stature, has been called "the Modern Porus." He always cultivated a closer intimacy with our Government than that of Lahore, which, in consequence, made him a greater object of jealousy to the latter than any other of our protégés. But, his treachery being discovered during the late war, he was summarily put to death by the British troops, by hanging him on a tree.

## MR. HAYDON'S PICTURE OF "THE BANISHMENT OF ARISTIDES," AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

Mr. Haydon has just completed two large Pictures—"The Banishment of Aristides," to illustrate the injustice of a Democracy; and "The Burning of Rome," to show the heartlessness of a Despotism: and thus, by exhibiting historical scenes and facts, to convey great political lessons without recourse to allegory or fable. These pictures are intended by the artist as Parts of a Series of Six Designs, originally made by him for the embellishment of the "Old House of Lords," in 1812; and we infer they are now reproduced with a view to com-



THE RAJAH OF PATIALA.—(FROM A SIKH DRAWING.)

petition for the decoration of the "New House." On this great work, Mr. Haydon seeks to impress his views in his own forcible manner "For Heaven's sake!" he says, "let us return to English common sense, and illustrate the doctrines of Crown, Lords, and Commons, by subjects from the history of all nations, if applicable to illustrate a principle of our own Government, as well as from our own subjects, which tell their own story by expression and character, and require no allegory to confuse their common sense."

We have engraved that which must be considered by far the finest picture—"The Banishment of Aristides;" and it shall be described in the Artist's own characteristic language:—

The moment taken in this picture is the moment after the decree of the people, when Aristides, and his family, and household dog, are leaving the Piræan Gate. Plutarch says he appealed to the gods as he left the city, and hoped the Athenians might never again require the advice of Aristides.

This is the instant taken. Aristides is looking to heaven, and appealing to the gods; on his left arm leans his wife, with her newly-born infant, looking with apprehensive indignation at the mob, which is looting and pointing at her. Holding the belt of his robe, on the right, is his son Lysimachus, too young to comprehend completely the condition of his father, but not so young as not to be aware there is something to be alarmed at. Close to the right arm of Aristides is a venerable archon of the Areopagus (the great hall of justice), reasoning and appealing to Themistocles on the gross injustice of the decision. Themistocles, as statesman and warrior, is standing, armed, on the step of a tomb by the road-side, and maliciously enjoying the fate of the man he feared. The archon looks as if he had a strong suspicion that Themistocles was at the bottom of the whole. Behind the good and venerable archon are some of the vicious demagogues who had banished Aristides; whilst, on the opposite side, on the left of the wife of Aristides, is another with a red cap (the Pileus), an Athenian fisherman, venting his hatred, and only kept from violence by the look of a good man, with black hair, between the two, who checks, by his expression, the malice of the other, whilst a friend behind is smiling at his violence. Leaning on the shoulder of the fisherman is his old malignant mother, who is encouraging her son, and pointing at and hissing the good and virtuous family, who are so indignantly treated by the people. Below, kneeling, is a grey-headed veteran of republicanism and spite, picking up stones and dirt, to be used when Aristides is sufficiently distant. Above him is a young man crippled and blind, who, though unable to see, is gratifying his detestation of hearing the continual praise of Aristides by a hiss at him as he passes by! Such is human nature.

Up in the right hand corner rises a statue of the Goddess of Justice



MR. HAYDON'S PICTURE OF "THE BANISHMENT OF ARISTIDES," AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.



(GEMIAI), as a sarcasm on what is passing below. At the base are two female friends of the family, mother and daughter: the young girl is unable to suppress her emotion, whilst the mother is looking with sympathy, though not in tears. Behind is the Piræan Gate, with two equestrian statues; inside, the roof of the Temple to Ceres, and other buildings; and in the background tower the rock Acropolis, with the ancient Propylæum and the ancient Temple to Minerva, built before the Parthenon, and which the Parthenon supplanted when the first temple was burnt by the Persians, just after this very time. On the left of the spectator is Mount Hymettus; and on the right, the point of Anchermus and the Areopagus, where St. Paul preached. The wall running up is a portion of the towers which usually flanked a Greek gateway.

The localities are perfectly correct, owing to the assistance from Colonel Leake's Attica.

Thus far the treatment of this fine subject. The figures are of life-size, admirably grouped, and most effectively arranged. All are freely and correctly drawn: the figure of the old Republican who is picking up stones is a fine specimen. The story is well told throughout; and, with a recollection of the majority of Mr. Haydon's pictures, we consider this to be the finest historical work he has produced.

The second picture—"Nero Playing his Lyre, Chanting the 'Fall of Troy,'"—is less finished than its companion, but is powerfully painted.

#### GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

We are just recovering from the aching of the ribs which naturally follows two squeezes at the Greenwich termini, and two hours' jostle in the crowd at the fair, and may be excused for a little grave morality. There is no place, in fact, from which we return so sad and moralistic as from an English fair; we should say a suburban fair, however: a country fair, on open common, or half-reclaimed chase, with its green sward and chequered summer lights and shades, its rustic courtships, its open-mouthed belief in the ferocity of the wild Indians, and the fun of the Clown, is another thing altogether. Say what you will of the ignorance and brutality of agricultural labourers, they are Arcadian grace and purity compared with the mixture of cad, pickpocket, prize-fighter, and gent, which so lamentably counterbalances what there is of honestly merry holiday making and enjoyment with which one can sympathise in a fair near London.

But at Greenwich there is a redeeming grace in the picturesque old park. There is no park anywhere near London, few in England, to compare with it, for the varied undulation of its ground, the fantastic beauty of its trees, and the glory of its prospects. Would that the whole fair could take place in the park, without destruction to the greensward. As it is, the daylight part of the enjoyment is unexceptionable. There are few scenes more worthy a painter's study than Greenwich Park on such a day as this week's Easter Monday. And there is little to mar one's enjoyment in the appearance or demeanour of the crowd that is racing down One Tree Hill, or pacing the avenue to the upper gate. Nature has done so much, and people, after all, however coarse or unattuned to natural influences, are so unconsciously impressed with natural beauties. But one thing, which belonging to the Fair, intrudes itself into the Park, is abominable. We mean the "scratches;" or, as they are called, "the whole fun of the fair." If there was one, there were five thousand of these infernal police-rattles in miniature, jarring and distracting the ear at the same moment in the Park. One got into a passion at the stupidity of the "gents" and "gentesses" who seemed to find treasures of fun in these instruments. Certainly the English, if the most practical people in the world, are the most tasteless in their holiday diversions. In France, we should have had fifty orchestras in full polka under the trees, and fifty *à fresco* ball-rooms filled with trim *grisettes* and their cavaliers in blouse and *casquettes*, instead of the sound of this infernal machine, and the laughter that accompanied it.

The locality of the booths at Greenwich is a dirty and confined *cul de sac*, along which there is no penetrating during the Fair, except at the risk of broken ribs. It was only our strong enthusiasm for "Richardson's" and the regard for "Circassian Ladies" and "Napoleons at Waterloo," which has grown with our growth, that enabled us to risk our coat-tails and corns on Monday. We regret to say so, but we felt ill repaid. The glory of the caravan and the parade has departed. Richardson's is only the ghost of what it was; and the "Wild Indians" have given way under the rivalry of real Gijbeways, and the fatal influences of civilization. Worse than all, the people have ceased to believe in these things. We fought our way, with a courage worthy of a better reward, to the platform of Richardson's. We felt, even while on "the parade," that all was not well within. The majestic presence of the gentlemen in spangled tunics and Spanish hats seemed cowed by a consciousness of approaching dismissal. The *Harlequin* looked lumbering, and the *Columbine* was painfully plain. *Merriman* had not a joke to bless himself with; and the master's invitation to "walk up" was faint and despairing.

On reaching the interior, which was very well filled, we found the lights up and the play commenced. It was a melodrama, in which one *Sir Rupert of the Cross* was the hero. As we believe this class of entertainment is dying out, we subjoin the piece, which we took down in shorthand as it proceeded, and which we believe to be the only Richardson's Drama in print.

#### DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

SIR REGINALD (father of Lady Evelina).  
LORD RONALD (a wicked nobleman).  
TWO BANDITS (in his employment).  
SIR RUPERT OF THE CROSS (the heroic lover of Lady Evelina).  
A WANDERER (believed by us to be the mother of Sir Rupert, but this is by no means clear).  
GREGORY (a comic servant).  
A GHOST (whose, we have not the slightest notion).  
THE LADY EVELINA (daughter of Sir Reginald).

#### SCENE I.

Enter Sir Reginald and Evelina.

Sir R. It is not the slightest use, my child, to conceal the fact. You love the unknown young man, Sir Rupert of the Cross. He is now preparing for the tournament. Is it not so?

Eve. Dearest father—I know not 'ow you have discovered the secret of my heart. I love Sir Rupert, and may the powers that watch over innocence protect him in the combat.

Sir R. Lord Ronald woos you for his bride, but never shall it be said Sir Reginald stepped between his child and the man of her heart. The tournament shall decide.

Eve. (clasping her hands and looking up). Oh! Evens watch over and protect my noble Rupert.

Enter Gregory (with a low comedy twist of his person.)

Greg. Please your 'ighness you're wanted in the chapel, and my lady's wanted, and I'm wanted, and we're all wanted. [Exit with a very funny scuffle.]

Sir R. 'Tis well—I attend you. [Exit Sir R. majestically.]

Evelina. Oh, Sacred Powers! the 'orrid hour is approaching! (Kneels.)

Enter Sir Rupert.

Sir Rup. Ha! ma Evelina! Why this attitude of devotion? Soon thou wilt be mine—thy Rupert's. With this good sword and this strong arm will I hurl my rival to the dust and claim thy hand. Hark! the knights approach. To the tournament! (So pronounced by this gentleman.) One kiss and I am off—to return victorious. Away!

Eve. Oh, Evens!

[Exit Sir Rupert, devotionally.]

SCENE II.—A peaceful village landscape.

Enter LORD RONALD and TWO DESPERADOES.

1st Desp. Then you will keep thy promise.

2nd Desp. Ay. How say you, noble Captain?

Lord R. (with marked emphasis). Do you but keep your words as I do mine, and all may yet be well. See—he approaches! Then is an adder in my path, and I will sweep it 'ence or perish in the attempt. He comes!

Enter Sir Rupert, passing very closely by LORD RONALD, but not perceiving him at all.

1st Desp. (rushing on him). You are our prisoner!

Sir Rup. Villains! would you murder me? [He is forced off very easily, nearly knocking LORD RONALD over in the process.]

Lord R. Ha! Ha! Ha!

Enter the WANDERER, in a black cloak with a hood to it.

Wand. Lord Ronald here! Wretch!

Lord R. 'Eence, opprobrious being!

Wand. Forbear!

Lord R. Stand off. Am I to be thus insulted by a madman?

Wand. And if I am mad, who has made me so? (LORD R. is puzzled.) I have been beaten for mad—scourged for mad—imprisoned for mad—but mad I am not!

Lord R. I never 'armed you or yours. Hence, I say.

[Exit suddenly, on the one side, the WANDERER on the other.]

#### SCENE III.

A Romantic Landscape. SIR RUPERT, standing with his back well against a Waterfall.—(N.B. This Scene, from internal evidence, should be a Dungeon.)

Sir Rup. What a frightful situation! Even now the tournament is prepared, but I am here chained (obviously a falsehood), and powerless. Oh! if the spirits of the dead can 'ear, be near me now! (No mention of any one in particular.)—(Kneels.)

Enter the WANDERER.

Wand. Sir Rupert!

Sir Rup. (With uncalled-for incivility.) Hence, wretch—nor taunt me in my misery!

Wand. Thou wouldst win the hand of Evelina—follow me!

[Exeunt unaccountably.]

#### SCENE IV.

A Grand Hall in the Castle. SIR REGINALD, Two Noblemen (N.B. The Desperadoes of Scene 2), and LORD R.

Sir R. 'Tis well. Noble Knights, let the sports commence. By immemorial usage, the victor in the tournament wins my daughter's hand. Noble knights, begin the martial exercise.

(Combat of LORD R. and a Nobleman. The Nobleman goes down with disgraceful readiness.)

Sir R. 'Tis well. Lord Ronald is victorious. Bring forth my child, my Evelina.

Enter EVELINA.

Lord R. Proud beauty, thou art mine.

Lady E. Never! I am Sir Rupert's.

Lord R. 'Tis well; but where is he?

Lady E. Alas! I know not!

Sir R. This is trifling! Take her, and accept my blessing.

Enter the WANDERER.

Wand. Forbear!

Lord R. Again this bold intruder! Thou art mad!

Wand. And if I am mad [etc., as in Scene 2.]

Enter SIR RUPERT.

Sir Rup. Villain! I come to claim my bride!

Sir R. 'Tis well!

Enter GHOST. Tableau and Curtain falls!

The merits of this drama are obvious. It is full of action and heroics; but deficient in clearness of plot. Many things are said and done, of which the piece furnishes no explanation. We regret to say it was received with derision by the audience.

#### THE THEATRES.

It has been the general remark of all, whom duty or pleasure took to the theatres on Monday—and twenty of them were open—that no extraordinary "hit" was made by any of the Easter pieces, nor were the audiences so numerous as heretofore. The fine weather had a great deal to do with the latter state of things. Thousands upon thousands of the middle classes of the metropolis left town, by rail, van, omnibus, and steamboat, early in the day; and were to be encountered returning to their homes as late as three, and even four in the morning of Tuesday. Nor were the theatres the only establishments affected by this rush to the suburban resorts. Many of the taverns and gardens near London, although still patronised to a certain extent, did not reap the harvest of former years; and we were told that, in consequence of the fleet of cheap steamers on the river, one of the largest boat-owners on the Thames did not take five pounds where he once took one hundred. We cannot quarrel with the holiday makers for preferring the pure air of the country to the heated atmosphere of a theatre; more especially at the present season, when the beauties of an early spring add additional charms to the really lovely scenery round London. But to our duties as critic; and this week they are of no ordinary character.

#### HER MAJESTY'S.

"I Puritani" stands apart from all other operas; just as its lamented composer, Bellini, though usually included amongst the *maestri* of the Rossinian school, is totally different to his Italian contemporaries, beginning with their great master and his most favoured pupil, Donizetti. His abundant melodies, deliciously sweet, but tinged with that melancholy train of thought from which he rarely emancipated himself, mark a wide difference between his compositions and those of Rossini, whose fancy, always active, was naturally lively and brilliant, and indulged itself in a wonderful variety and superabundance of ornament; such, for example, as the use of triplets, which he brought in on all occasions, whatever were the subject of his inspirations. With Bellini's compositions, it is evident that the idea or feeling he wished to express engrossed him so completely as not to allow him to occupy himself with adventitious ornament, or artificial means of heightening the effect. His *morceaux* appear to be the spontaneous effusions of a mind more tender and melancholy than energetic or sprightly. They are purely Italian; they have all the liquid sweetness of his mother tongue; and, on hearing them, we feel convinced that had his native language been the guttural but profound German, the harsh but energetic English, or the lively, witty French, his inspirations would have been fettered by languages marking a characteristic nationality with which he had nothing in common.

These observations occurred to us with more force than usual last Tuesday night, when this charming opera was given, on occasion of the re-appearance of Grisi, Mario, and Lablache. None could, perhaps, have been selected which presented the qualities of these three great artists in a more striking and appropriate light. It is needless to say that enthusiastic applause greeted the appearance, one after the other, of the great trio. The *prima donna* appeared to us not to have quite all her wonted good looks; but that peculiar grace and softness of look and gesture which distinguishes her peculiarly in the part of *Elvira*, showed us that it was still the "Divina" who stood before us. Her execution of the music bore, as usual, the stamp of her genius, and that perfect ease which long habit of the part bestows, and which is so highly advantageous to effect. Her *fortissimi* were brilliant as ever. Her notes, if not so full as usual in the upper tones, probably from the fatigues of the journey, are, as ever, delightfully clear and sweet.

Mario has returned to us improved in voice and style; his full, sweet tones produced a powerful effect; and his execution of the exquisite duet in the third act—the opera—was pathetic in the extreme. "Credea si misera" was also admirably given by him. The "A to o cara" did not please us so much as usual, though Mario displayed all the fullness of his beautiful voice in the famous quartet; he sang, in our opinion, with an exaggeration of the *staccato*, peculiarly unsuitable to Bellini's flowing melodies; but we must repeat that, in the last act, he was truly admirable, and was loudly applauded throughout. Lablache is the same as ever—his magnificent voice is uninjured by time, while his musical skill must necessarily be on the advance, as long as he continues on the lyrical stage. The duet between the two *bassi* was, as usual, superbly given. We must pause an instant to remark the exquisite feeling with which Fornasari sings that movement of the *duo* preceding "Luoni La Tromba," especially at the words, "Le d'Elvira il fantasma dolente." One of the great merits of this artist is, that he lets no expression of feeling—no source of effect—pass by, without taking advantage of it. He gives a composer's music with a degree of completeness to which few artists even trouble themselves to attain.

The production of "Don Giovanni," on Thursday, was highly interesting, as presenting all the first artists of this theatre, combined in parts illustrating their idiosyncrasy. To the performance of this opera, with its present caste, we shall on a future occasion return.

The "Barbieri di Siviglia," with its admirable caste—including Grisi, Mario, Lablache, and Fornasari—will be performed next Thursday. The abundance of melody, the rich instrumentation, and the unusual excellence of the *libretto*, proceeding as it does from the pen of so eminent a comic writer as Beaumarchais, combine to render this delightful opera equal, if not superior, especially when given by such artists, to any now performing on the lyrical stage. The programme also includes selections from "Linda di Chamouni," in which Castellani, Brambilla, and Corelli will appear. There will, also, be various other entertainments in the ballet department.

#### DRURY-LANE.

We cannot altogether applaud Mr. Bunn's policy in selecting the pieces which he put up for Easter Monday. For, although "The Crusaders" is an admirable and successful opera, it is not one so suited to the tastes of the holiday audience as many others in the Drury-lane repertoire: we may mention "Sonnambula" as one example. And the orderly and solemn manner in which the revival of "Pérouse" was received, showed the futility of routing up these dull concoctions of half a century ago, merely upon the strength of their former attraction, or the traditional admiration of a corps of unemployed pantomimists. People's notions of what is funny and entertaining have marvellously changed, even within the last ten years; and the only way to make these conglomerations of preposterous adventures and conventional incidents, as impossible as uninteresting, go down, is to use them as vehicles for smart burlesque dialogue and allusive anachronisms. We must say, in justice, however, to Messrs. Wieland, T. Mathews, Howell, W. H. Payne, and Mille. Louise, that they performed excellently well. The monkey of the first-named actor was inimitable—the best thing of the kind we have seen since the days of poor Gouffe; and, without intending to depreciate the exertions of the others, we must give to him the credit of having kept the audience in tolerable good temper through the piece. Without him we believe the curtain would have fallen upon anything but a satisfactory state of things. We do not believe in revivals. However successful the original may have been, these rescissions are always flat, and, we suspect, to the management, unprofitable. They bear the same relation to the spirit of the early representations as the ghastly movements of a galvanised corpse do to the active movements of the living muscular frame.

#### COVENT GARDEN.

This hapless establishment appears to us to be a species of Cosmorama Rooms upon a large scale. It is the refuge for all sorts of wonderful exhibitions, which succeed one another with singular rapidity—attract for a brief space—and then vanish away altogether and are seen no more. Masked Balls, Corn Law Meetings, Unending Concerts, Fancy Fairs, anything but what ought to be, have come and gone, and now the great original Wizard of the North has taken the house for a series of his necromantic performances. Mr. Anderson is a clever professor of legerdemain, but we question whether the extraordinary illusions of M. Philippe have not robbed his entertainment of part of its attraction. To maintain his position, he must originate some incomprehensible deception, rather than follow those which the foreigners have already exhibited to us. From neglecting to do this several of the tricks of Monday evening's performance went off but feebly; the audience had seen them done, as well as it was possible to achieve them, over and over again, by professors equal to Mr. Anderson in dexterity, if not superior.

There was an *émouée* in the course of the evening, arising from disapprobation expressed by the visitors at the performance of some foreigners on dulcimers; and the public wrath was not altogether allayed by a speech from the conjuror, to the effect that the hissing proceeded from parties sent into the house on purpose. This charge was made in bad taste, as those of a similar nature always are. It is a great mistake on the part of the profession to imagine that such things take place without being immediately put down by the mass of the audience, which, taken as a whole, always fights for fair play. And yet, during a moderately long intimacy with the *cosmorama*, we never heard disapprobation expressed, without the performers asserting that somebody had been sent in on purpose, so unpleasant it is to attribute it to its real cause.

The entertainments concluded with a promenade concert of Sax horns and corneopans, during which all indulged in the "promenade" who could, for the house was very full.

#### PRINCESS.

Mr. Macready experienced a most enthusiastic welcome upon his return to these boards, in the character of *Hamlet*, on Monday evening; and the deep attention with which the tragedy was listened to throughout—broken only by warm and judicious applause—showed that an Easter Holiday audience can be as orderly and attentive as any other one, provided anything really good is set before them, instead of the fine old conventional dreariness, it was formerly the custom to put up in the bills, on similar festivals. After the tragedy, was produced "an entirely new grand serio-comic, Aristophanic, operatical, allegorical, chorographical, legendary, historical, fairy extravaganza, entitled 'Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom of Coventry,'" which, we regret to pronounce the weakest of all the indifferent extravaganzas for which this theatre has lately been celebrated. Mr. Maddox appears to think that if he puts some of Beverley's beautiful scenery before the audience, and is liberal in spangles, gauze, and foil, the piece itself is of no consequence. But, that this is a sad mistake, the grave demeanour and occasional yawning of the spectators during the scenes intended to be funny, was a sufficient proof. Scarcely a ruffle of laughter interrupted the progress of the piece, which appears to be based on the *libretto* of a capital pantomime of the same name, produced some seven or eight years ago, at Covent Garden. The best part of the entertainment was some capital and effective dancing, by Mr. Gilbert, Miss Ballin, Mr. and Miss Marshall, and Mr. Flexmore. But for this, the favourable reception of the piece might have been considerably jeopardised. Mr. Compton, as *Tom*; Miss E. Stanley, as his wife; and Mr. Oxberry, as a very quaint crier, who only had to say "O yez," in answer to everything the *Mayor* (Mr. Granby) proposed—made all they could of their parts; but it was impossible to do much with the tame lines set down for them to speak. We trust the beautiful legend of "Godiva" will not again meet with such undeserved bad treatment—Alfred Tennyson forbid it!

On Tuesday evening, a two-act drama, called "Ernestine," was produced, and with perfect success. From the construction and distribution of the characters, we expect it is a translation from the French, although the name of the original piece was not given in the bills. It has all the ingenuity and intricacy of plot that characterise the dramas of French origin; but, at the same time, the progress of the action is perfectly clear and intelligible, although very difficult to describe. But there was a good part for Mr. Wallack, that of *Frederick de Champeurville*, a gay, wild, devil-may-care spendthrift; and Mr. Cooper was well suited in the character of the *Viscount*, uncle to the foregoing. Mrs. Stirling played the heroine, *Ernestine*, a gentle, patient, suffering girl; Miss Emma Stanley was her companion, *Marie Perrot*, a good-tempered *paysanne*; and Miss May enacted *Juliette d'Erceville*, the bride of the *Viscount*, who gives cause for an *equivoque*, in which the nephew believes, upon being bidden to the wedding, that he is to marry her. And as all these ladies and gentlemen played with their wonted excellence, and had capital materials to work upon, the result was that the piece achieved a perfect success, which it fully deserved; and was announced for repetition every evening amidst loud applause.

We are happy to see Miss May, of whose *début* we had to speak favourably some time back, on these boards again. Of all the clever representatives of the blind girl in the "Cricket," not one played the part so well as we believe this young lady could have done; and, if we mistake not, this was the opinion of one best capable of judging.

#### ADELPHI.

By the indefatigable exertions of the Management, two new pieces were produced at the above house on Monday, and both were entirely successful—a drama, entitled "Industry and Indolence," adapted from the French piece, "La Mansarde de la Cité," by Mr. Edward Stirling; and a burlesque on "Peter Wilkins," written by Mr. Gilbert à Beckett, who stands second only to Mr. Planché, in this style of composition.

The drama is of the thorough-going Porte St. Martin school, abounding in situations both novel and interesting; offering scope for plenty of good melodramatic acting, and constructed with regard to the introduction of those capital scenic effects, for which the Adelphi has been so long famed—especially all local "sets" relating to Paris and its environs.

The plot is somewhat elaborate: indeed, it would take more room to describe it than we can well afford this week. The name of the piece will, however, show the moral intended to be worked out, principally by the agency of *Etienne*, the industrious workman (Mr. Howe), and *Marcel*, the idle one (Mr. Selby). Then we have Mr. O. Smith as *Rollin*, the *Vagabond*—a double dyed one, of course—and Madame Celeste as *Cecile*, an orphan, who is persecuted throughout the piece by *Rollin* and *Monsieur Delanore*, a builder (Mr. Perkins), and protected by *Etienne*. Mr. Paul Bedford is a workman addicted to anti-temperance propensities; Mr. Wright is "an amorous top-sawyer;" and Miss Woolgar a lively *soubrette*, very anxious to be married. From these types the class of piece may be guessed. It is of the same school as "Clarisse," "The Bohemians," &c.

We have spoken of the excellence of the scenery. The *tableau* at the end of the first act—Paris and Notre Dame by moonlight—is amazingly effective, and was deservedly appreciated by the audience. The concluding situation, in which *Cecile* is rescued from the river, is highly dramatic. In the second act, an old street in the *cité*, with a well, was equally striking; and the final scene of the Stone Quarries by moonlight was one of the best set pieces ever put on the Adelphi stage. It was long and loudly applauded.

All the performers exerted themselves to the utmost, and Miss Woolgar and Mr. Wright were encored in a very original polka. Mr. Selby was admirably made up as the idle scamp—his costume was perfectly Parisian. Mr. O. Smith and Madame Celeste played with their wonted force and spirit, and Mr. Howe in his usual unaffected judicious style. Miss Ellen Chapman made the most of the little part of *Agatha*. A scene of Mr. Paul Bedford's, in which he is too drunk to get home, but lies down on the pavement, and chafes his address, that he may be taken to his house, produced great laughter. The drama will have a run.

The "extra-extravagant extravaganza" of "Peter Wilkins" was equally successful; and Mr. à Beckett's name is a guarantee for a perpetual fire of puns and allusions, founded on the most whimsical and popular topics of the day. The story of the celebrated mariner we take to be familiar to most of our readers: if it is not, we recommend them to go to the Adelphi, and see it capably told. We may mention that the ship *De la Cruz*, of which *Peter Wilkins* (Miss Woolgar) is the master, by some unlucky chance, is driven near the Loadstone Rock, which attracts all its metal stores, even to the nails from the planks, reducing it to a wreck. We subsequently see the Loadstone Rock, covered with all sorts of attracted articles—pokers, shovels, cannon-balls, frying-pans, big nails, &c. *Peter*, with his companion, *Jack Adams* (Mr. Paul Bedford), having made a raft, land on the island of the Flying Indians. They immediately fall in love with two of the Princesses, *Fourchette* and *Hallicarnie* (Miss Ellen Chaplin and Miss Taylor), which provokes the animosity of the *Right Hon. Mr. Wildman* (Mr. Munyard), a species of Orson, whose establishment consists of a monkey, *Herr Pug* (Mr. Mitchenson), and who, up to this time, has been the only beau in the island, for it is peopled entirely by the fair sex. Their fortunes and misfortunes are closely followed, and, finally, *Peter* is united to his love, *Jack* to his sweetheart; and *Mr. Wildman*, who gets into a terrible scrape at last, and is shut up in one of the lockers of the *De la Cruz*, finds some gay clothes in it, and, when brought forward, at the end, for execution, appears as a dandy of the reign of George II., and is forgiven.

It is almost a work of supererogation to praise the ladies and gentlemen to whom the performance of the burlesque was entrusted. Miss Woolgar could not have improved either her acting or her costume; both were perfect. Mr. Paul Bedford's sentimentalities about his "blue-eyed Mary" produced roars of laughter. Mr. Munyard's savage was inimitable; and his confidential adviser, the monkey (Mr. Mitchenson), was nearly, if not quite as good as *Wieland*, and a dangerous rival to Collyer. Mademoiselles Chaplin and Taylor spoke their lines with much care and effect. The burlesque is an admirable one, and fully deserved all the rapturous applause with which it was received throughout. It is decidedly the best yet produced under this management. The play-bill itself, by the way, is honestly worth a penny, be it merely for the sake of the jokes that it contains.

#### OLYMPIC.

This melancholy little theatre, which appears doomed to become a small imitator of Covent-Garden, as regards its struggles and mismanagements, opened, for an experimental season of twenty-four nights, on Monday last, under the management of Mr. George Bolton, for the performance of the legitimate drama. The bill contained two pieces; a five-act comedy and a burlesque address, both of them from the pen of the lessee. We wish that he had chosen something from the *repertoire* of other dramatists, as the public feel inclined to doubt the sincerity of any supporter of legitimacy when they find him playing only his own compositions, and rather rank him amongst that hapless class of amateur authors who will go to any expense, and place themselves in any predicament, to get their pieces before the public, in spite of the better judgment of the managers, who have, generally, one after the other, rejected their productions.

The comedy was entitled "All About Love and Jealousy," which was an excellent name, inasmuch as it was an explanatory one; for, if the audience had not been told what it was all about, they would never have been able to have guessed. We paid every attention to it, but cannot recollect much more than that the scene is in Seville, and a great many people came on and off, and made interminable speeches, which had nothing to do with anything. Once or twice the dreariness of the action was relieved by the apparition of a black cat, who created a little temporary mirth; and the remark of one of the characters, in the last scene, that "it had turned out but a sorry affair after all," was received with what the parliamentary papers call "ironical cheering." We must, in justice to the performers, however, say that they played very well indeed; and we can especially particularise Miss Charles, Mrs. Griffiths, and Mr. James Brown, as deserving the highest approbation.

The scenery, by Mr. Laidlaw and Mr. Hodson, was also very effective, and nicely arranged. An inn in the last act, and a cut grove in the second, were perfect.

There was some applause at the conclusion of the piece, and some stout hissing; but the Comedy was announced for repetition, and the author was compelled to appear before the curtain.

The "Burlesque Address" was intended to be a satire upon the prevailing taste for opera and ballet; and this portion of the entertainment appeared to give great satisfaction to the audience; and certainly it deserved to be favourably received, for there was some effective dancing and singing, in which Miss Wright and Miss Bromley appeared to much advantage; and a numerous *corps de ballet*, under the experienced direction of Mr. Frampton, gave "a retrospective view of all the fashionable dances of the age."

We fear that Mr. Bolton's attempts to satirize the rage for opera and ballet will not be very successful. In the present instance, he was indebted mainly to singing and dancing for nearly all the applause bestowed upon his productions.

A word for the stage-manager, Mr. Walter Lacy. The arrangements and ge-



—At Hawkhurst, Kent, Harriet, the wife of Thomas Edmund Le Blanc, Esq.



## OPENING OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY EXTENSION TO RAMSGATE.



PROCESSION PASSING THE MARKET-PLACE, RAMSGATE.

The South-Eastern Railway Company are gradually extending the benefits of their ably-managed Line to fine old towns and pleasure-places of the picturesque county of Kent. About two months since, we chronicled and illustrated the opening of a branch from the trunk Line at Ashford, to the city of Canterbury; and now we have to place similarly upon record the extension of this branch from Canterbury to the flourishing town of Ramsgate; to be hereafter extended to Margate.

Monday last was the day fixed for the spirited ceremony of opening the new Extension Line. The weather was delightfully fine; and, to signalise the event, the Directors of the Company invited a large party of friends to accompany them; and a special train, consisting of seven first-class carriages, propelled by the "Shakespeare" engine, having been duly freighted, left the Bricklayers' Arms

flags and banners floated gaily in the breeze; triumphal arches were erected; bells chimed from every steeple, guns were discharged at frequent intervals from the pier-head; bands of musicians paraded the streets; in short, it was a high festival throughout; and the people seemed as deeply interested in the success of the South Eastern Railway Company as though they were all shareholders. There was an unusually gay sprinkling of "fair maids of Kent," and shoals of smiling faces to propitiate the welfare of the undertaking.

At four o'clock, the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Directors, of the Railway Company, with 150 other gentlemen, dined together at the Albion Hotel; S. Sackett, Esq., the deputy of the town, presided, and amongst the guests were the following:—Right Hon. Viscount Torrington; Right Hon. S. R. Lushington; Mr. Bodkin, M.P.; Mr. Dodd, M.P.; Mr. Feilden, M.P.; J. Canham, Esq., M.D. and J.P.; H. Benson, Esq., J.P.; Captain Garrett, R.N.; Lieutenant Gray, R.N.; Captain Hodges, B.V.C.; Lieutenant Hutchinson, R.N.; Rev. J. Snowden, &c. The usual toasts of loyalty having been disposed of, the Chairman proposed the health of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Rev. J. Snowden returned thanks, and expressed his earnest prayer that Heaven might speed and prosper the Canterbury pilgrims journeying by the South-Eastern trains; and that all the well-founded and legitimate expectations of those who were concerned in the great undertaking they were assembled that night to celebrate might be abundantly realised.

The Chairman proposed the health of Mr. MacGregor, the Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and coupled with the toast the health of the Directors. The toast was received with every demonstration of enthusiasm.

Mr. MacGregor, in responding, took occasion to enlarge on the great benefits which were likely to accrue, not alone to the towns-people of Ramsgate, but to the community at large, from the opening of this new branch of Railway. The advantages which would be realised by continental travellers, in particular, would be very great. The South Eastern Railway Company had given rise to the South Eastern and Continental Steam Packet Company, and by means of the

steam-boats of the latter Company, which would soon be established on such a plan that they would arrive in Ramsgate Harbour with a degree of punctuality and precision which mail-coaches had scarcely ever attained, facilities for communication between this country and the northern states of Europe would be procured, such as until now had not been attained.

The health of "Viscount Torrington and the House of Peers" was next proposed. Lord Torrington acknowledged the compliment, and expressed a hope that his votes would always be found to be recorded on that side of the House which had ever advocated the best interests of the great masses of the people.

During the dinner, the *Princess Mary*, one of the Company's splendid steam-boats, arrived in the harbour, and was saluted with a salvo of artillery.

In the course of the proceedings, the health of "his Grace the Duke of Wellington," as Warden of the Cinque Ports, was most enthusiastically received.

The return train left Ramsgate about nine o'clock, and, having been delayed at several intermediate stations, reached London at half-past one o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The total length of the Railway from Canterbury to the Terminus at Ramsgate is fifteen miles and three-quarters. The first thirteen miles are very light work, the gradients being 1 in 264. At the thirteenth mile, the line enters the chalk, and the gradients become 1 in 100 throughout the remainder of the distance. There is only one intermediate station—viz., at Minster, about eleven miles from Canterbury. The line for some two or three miles closely verges on Eastwell-park, the beautiful estate of the Earl of Winchelsea. The turnpike road is crossed once, and kept within sight throughout the whole distance; the line chiefly traversing the marshes washed by the river Stour.

The total distance by the Railway from London to Ramsgate is 97½ miles. The time occupied by the express train in traversing the distance will be two hours and fifty-five minutes. Nevertheless, we understand that the South-Eastern Railway Company are now before Parliament, for powers to make a more direct line to this and other parts of mid-Kent, with every prospect of success.



ALBION HOTEL, FROM THE HARBOUR.

terminus at half-past eleven o'clock. Among the Directors present were Mr. MacGregor, the Chairman of the Board, and Viscount Torrington, the Deputy Chairman; the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington; Mr. Bodkin, M.P. for Rochester; Mr. Dodd, M.P. for Maidstone; Mr. Feilden, M.P. for Blackburn; and many influential shareholders in the Company were also passengers in the train.

The train being admirably appointed, the trip from London to Ashford was performed in somewhat less than two hours. The fineness of the weather, and the holiday associations of the day, (Easter Monday), drew forth thousands of spectators throughout the line. At the several towns and villages, the train was loudly cheered as it whirled along; and as it swept across the main street of Canterbury, the acclamations were long and loud; and many and strange were the thoughts that flitted in the brain as the giant power of our own times shot past the antique tower and gabled streets of centuries long past. A gratuitous trip had been granted by the Directors to such of the inhabitants of Ramsgate as chose to avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the famed city of Canterbury, and many hundreds took advantage of this facility. A very long and crowded train reached the station almost simultaneously with the special train from London.

The new Line to Ramsgate, which is nearly sixteen miles in length, has been constructed under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Joseph Cubitt and Mr. W. J. Forde, engineers. It has been completed in a most substantial and effective manner, within fifteen months, and the cost has not exceeded, on the average, £15,000 a mile. The line runs through a flat country, with scarcely an undulation of surface, during the greater part of the journey.

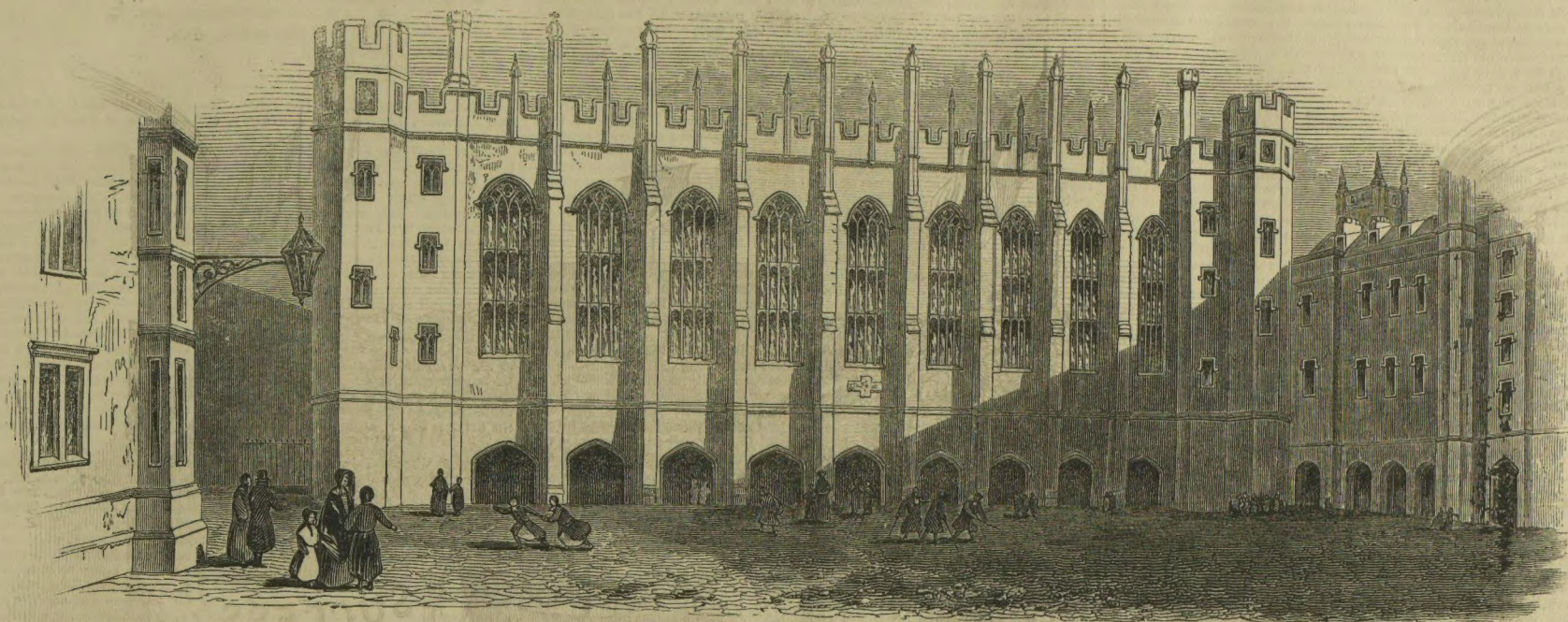
The Ramsgate terminus is situated in the parish of St. Lawrence, and is a tasteful design. The whole population of Ramsgate appeared to have turned out to welcome the new comers by railway. The town wore a festive and holiday aspect, and the delightful serenity of the weather greatly contributed to the brilliancy of the scene. The houses were hung with flowers and boughs of laurel;



PROCESSION IN HARBOUR-STREET.



## C H R I S T ' S H O S P I T A L .



THE GREAT DINING HALL.—SOUTH FRONT.



STATUE OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

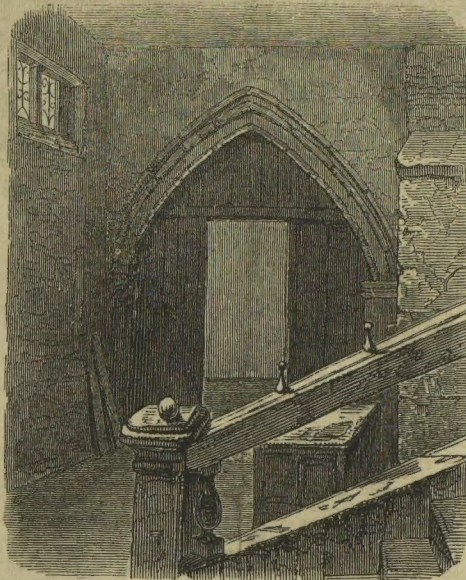
need not re-state it here. It is, besides, so pious an act of regal munificence as scarcely to have a parallel in our history. How touching is Stow's simple record

In our various notices of this noble institution, we have hitherto illustrated the periodical recurrence of its fixed festivals, in each year of our Journal. Thus, in No. 21 will be found an Engraving of the Oration delivered in the Great Hall, on St. Matthew's Day; in No. 146, a view of the same magnificent apartment during a Lenten Supper; in No. 62, the ceremonial of "the Mathematical Boys" presenting their charts to her Majesty, at the first drawing-room of the season; in No. 101, the annual visit of the scholars to the Mansion House; and in No. 150, the memorable Visit of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, on Sunday evening, March 19, 1845, with details of the very impressive ceremonial. It will thus be seen that we have been ever-mindful of the great occasions upon which the public attention is annually directed towards the admirable administration of the affairs of this magnificent foundation; whence, during three centuries, have been dispensed the inestimable blessings of sound and religious education, and benevolent maintenance.

The origin of the Hospital has been already detailed in our Journal, so that we

would have been wished equal to the patriarchs, if it had pleased God so to have prolonged it."

The great painter Holbein, who was, doubtless, an eye-witness of this scene, has left us an admirable description of the event in his great picture, which still hangs in the Hospital Hall. The young monarch sits on an elevated throne, in a scarlet and ermine robe, holding the sceptre in his left hand, and presenting with the other the charter to the kneeling Lord Mayor. By his side stands the



STAIRCASE IN THE OLD CLOISTER.

Chancellor, holding the seals, and next to him are other officers of state. Bishop Ridley kneels before him with uplifted hands, as if supplicating a blessing on the event; whilst the Aldermen, &c., with the Lord Mayor, kneel on both sides, occupying the middle ground of the picture; and lastly, in front are a double row of boys on one side, and girls on the other, from the master and matron down to the boy and girl who have stepped forward from their respective rows, and kneel with raised hands before the King. The old-fashioned square windows, with rude niches between (two having statues), and the chequered floor, bear every mark of being actual representations of the chief features of the ancient palace at Westminster.

The site of the present Hospital was originally "a voyd plot of ground neere to St. Nicholas' Shambles," whereon a benevolent citizen raised for the Mendicant Order of Grey Friars "very beautiful buildings," and afterwards entered the order as a lay brother. By aid of the rich and powerful, a splendid church and other edifices were progressively annexed to the original foundation, until it became one of the most extensive houses in London. After the Dissolution, King Henry made over the Grey Friars to the City of London, in trust for the relief of the poor; and this was the place chosen by his successor, the young Edward, for the purposes of the new Hospital.

The old conventual buildings were then repaired: the citizens were animated by Edward's zeal, and, by aid of their benefactions, in November, 1552, 340 "poore fatherlesse children" were admitted within the old monastic walls. "On Christmas-day," says Stow, "while the Lord Maior and Aldermen rode to Paul's, the children of Christ's Hospital stood from Saint Lawrence-lane end in Cheape, towards Paul's, all in one livery of russet cotton, 340 in number; and at Easter next they were in blue, at the Spittle, and so have continued ever since."

Since this period, the income of the institution has known much fluctuation; and, consequently, also, the number of inmates. The 340 children with which the Hospital opened, had dwindled down, in 1580, to 150. The object of the institution has also, in the lapse of time, become materially changed, which may, in a great measure, be attributed to the influence of the Governors or Benefactors, who have now long been the chief supporters of Christ's Hospital.

The Hospital suffered materially in the Great Fire of 1666, and the church of the Monastery was then destroyed. It was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, between the years 1687 and 1705; and now serves for the united parishes of Christ-

church and St. Leonard's, Foster-lane. We have engraved this church in No. 151 of our Journal; and have appended to it an account of the origin of the "Spittle Sermons" annually preached in it.

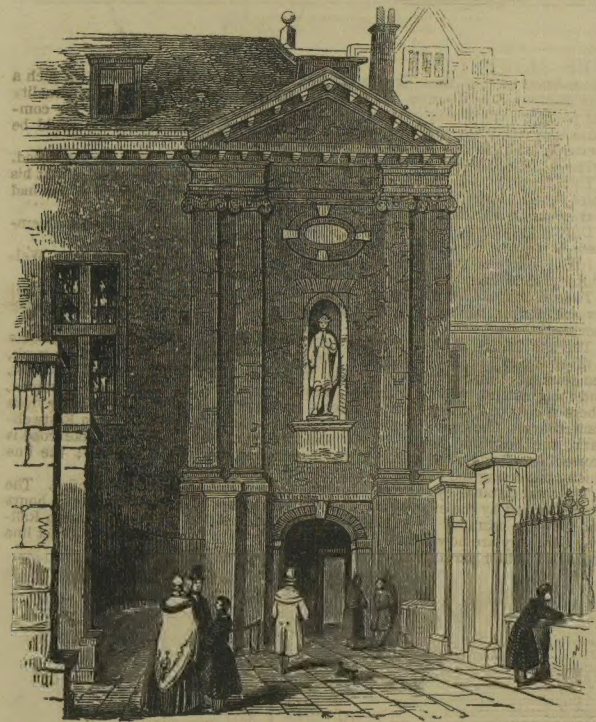
One of our present Illustrations shows part of Christ Church Passage, with the entrance to the east cloister, over which is the statue of the youthful founder. There is scarcely any portion of the ancient friary remaining, except the cloisters. After the Great Fire, the cloisters were repaired: a specimen of them at the present day, together with an interior view, and part of the staircase, is shown in two of the annexed Illustrations.

The first important addition was the Mathematical School, founded by Charles the Second, in 1672, for the instruction of forty boys in mathematics and navigation. This appears to have been the first considerable addition to the system of education at the Hospital, which originally consisted merely of a grammar-school for boys, and a separate school for girls, where they were taught to read, sew, and mark. A book is preserved, containing the records of the Hospital from its foundation; and in it is an anthem sung by the first children.

The east cloister and south front were next rebuilt by Sir Robert Clayton, alderman; it was commenced in 1675, and cost Sir Robert about £7000. It was not known till the whole was finished to whom the public were indebted for the work; and then the name appears to have been only promulgated by a friend, in consequence of the worthy knight having been ejected from the government of the very Institution for which he had done so much: this occurred during the political excitement of the reign of the second James.

About the year 1686, Sir John Frederick, Knight and Alderman, built the old Hall over the west cloister, which was taken down about eighteen years since.

In 1694, was begun the Writing School, by Sir John Moore, Knight and Alderman, and one of the Presidents of the Hospital; and it was finished "at his sole charge," the architect being Sir Christopher Wren. In the façade is a marble



CHRISTCHURCH-PASSAGE ENTRANCE.

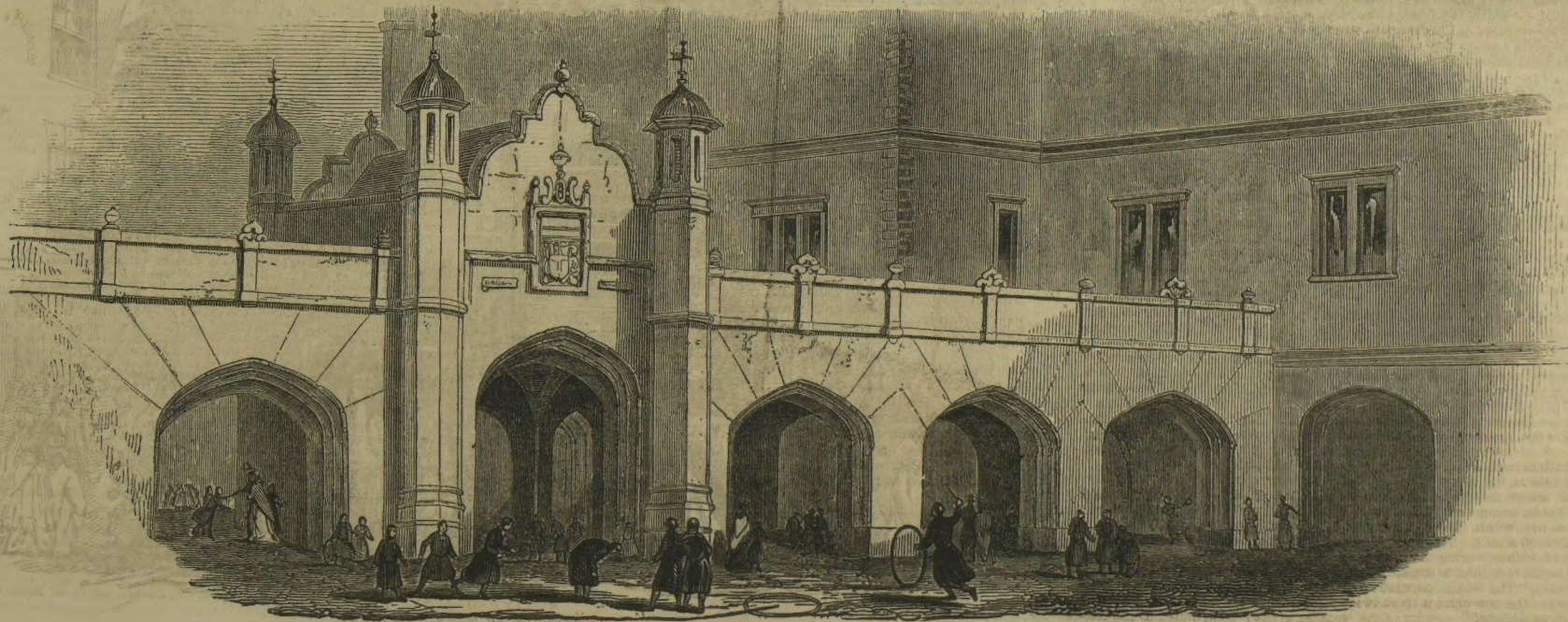
of the endowment by the Royal founder: in the patent, the King (Edward VI.), "with his owne hand wrote this, summe: '4000 markes by the yeare; and then said in the hearing of his Councell, Lord! I yield thee most hearty thanks, that thou hast given me life thus long to finish this work to the Glory of thy Name.' After which foundation established, he lived not above two daies; whose life



THE OLD CLOISTER.

statue of Sir John Moore, which our artist has engraved with the initial to the present paper. This School is situate on the west side of the playground; and, from being supported on pillars, the under part, called the New Cloister, affords a retreat for the boys in bad weather.

In 1705, the Ward over the East Cloister was rebuilt by Sir Francis Child



THE INNER GATE.



Knight and Alderman. In 1795, the Grammar School, a neat yellow brick building, near Little Britain, and on the north side of the ditch playground, was erected partly with a sum of money bequeathed for that purpose, by John Smith, Esq.; the designs being furnished by Mr. Lewis, then architect to the Hospital.

The old buildings of the Hospital had been altered, enlarged, and augmented, at different periods, without any regard to symmetry, or architectural arrangement; besides which, they were becoming ruinous and unsafe; in consequence of which the Governors, in 1803, determined to rebuild the whole, as soon as a sufficient sum of money could be raised to accomplish the work. A part of the general revenues of the Hospital was, therefore, appropriated to the establishment of a building fund; and with that, aided by a grant of £5000 from the Corporation of London, and many private benefactions, the grand undertaking was commenced. The architect was the late Mr. John Shaw, who has been succeeded by his son.

The magnificent nucleus of this re-edification is the Great Dining Hall, the first stone of which was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, on the 25th of April, 1825. This noble structure is in the Tudor style of architecture; and is built partly on the ancient wall of London, and partly on the foundation of the refectory of the Grey Friars. The southern or principal front, facing Newgate-street, is shown, to its full extent, in one of our Illustrations. This front is supported by buttresses, and has an octagonal tower at each extremity; and the summit is embattled, and ornamented with pinnacles. On the ground story is an open arcade (187 feet in length, and 16 feet in width), for the shelter or recreation of the Boys; here, also, are a meeting-room for the Governors, the Hospital wardrobe, with the staircases and passages of communication, &c. Over the centre arch of the arcade is a bust of Edward VI.

The Dining Hall, with its lobby and organ-gallery, occupies the entire upper story, which is 187 feet long, 51 feet wide, and 47 feet high: it is lit by nine large and handsome windows on the south side, seen in the Engraving: next to Westminster Hall, it is the noblest room in the metropolis. (It will be found further described and illustrated in No. 46 of our Journal.) The arcade beneath the Hall is built with blocks of Haytor granite, highly wrought; and the remainder of the front is of Portland stone. The basement story contains the Kitchen, which is of Cyclopean proportions—67 feet in length, and 33 feet in width; besides buteries, cellars, &c.

In the rear of the Hall is the Infirmary, a large building erected in 1822; and on the east and west sides of the Infirmary are the principal Dormitories.

The large area in front of the Hall is inclosed by large metal gates of handsome design, enriched with the arms of the Hospital, past which flows the busy stream of commerce through the crowded line of Newgate-street. To halt on its trottoir, and look through the railings at the animated crowd of boys in their quaint costume of 300 years since, and then turn to the vast Hall, in design of the same period, impresses us with the enduring interest of good and great works.

The Inner Gate, of recent erection, by Mr. Shaw, the architect to the Hospital, and shown in the other large Engraving. The style of this building is of a period somewhat later than that of the Hall.

The Hospital, together with the four other Royal Hospitals of the City of London, is placed "under the pious care of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors thereof;" but for more than a twelvemonth past, a dispute has existed between the head Officers of the Charity and the recognition of the supreme authority of the Chief Magistrate. The late Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Gibbs, formally tested this matter, by proceeding in state to the Hospital, and demanding admission, which was only conditionally acquiesced in, and at once declined. The present Lord Mayor has proved himself as efficient as his predecessor in asserting the privileges of his high office; and the Governors having refused to recognise his authority in the appointment of a preacher of the Spital Sermons on Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday, his Lordship determined to cause the Sermons to be preached at St. Bride's Church, instead of Christ Church, as heretofore. This course was sanctioned by custom, and the opinion of the Archbishop of Canterbury. (It will be seen, by reference to our former notice of these Sermons, that they were preached at St. Bride's, previously to their removal to Christ Church in 1797.) On Saturday last, however, the Court of Aldermen resolved, in consequence of communications received from the ordinary authorities of Christ's Hospital, since the last day of meeting, that the first Spital Sermon should be preached on Easter Monday, at St. Bride's Church; and that the second Spital Sermon should be preached on Tuesday, at Christ Church; and this resolution of the Court was coupled with warm approbation of the firmness of the Lord Mayor in asserting the privileges of his fellow citizens.



CHRIST'S HOSPITAL: THE SCHOOL AT HERTFORD.

On Easter Monday and Tuesday, a Psalm of Thanksgiving is sung by the children, according to ancient custom, for their Founders and Benefactors. The Psalm, this year, was written by James Lempiere Hammond, one of the Senior Scholars; the Music by Mr. George Cooper. We annex the former:—

'Twas mid-day, but o'er Calvary's steep  
Were spr'd the diurnal shades of night,  
As if to guard the Saviour's sleep,  
And hide man's guilt from Angela's sight.  
Yet had not God forsaken Him,  
Nor heard His dying cry in vain:  
Amid the shouts of Beraniam,  
The earth gave back her Lord again!

But, why these honours? Life to Him  
Was but a bitter cup of woe,  
Flowing with sorrow to the brim,  
And anguish more than man could know.  
Love prompted all He suffer'd—Love,  
Too great for earth's contracted space!  
And, touch'd with pity, Justice strove  
Herself to find the cure for man.

Prophet and Priest! He deigns to guide  
The sinner in affliction's hour;  
And, pointing to His wounded side,  
Tells of Redemption's blessed power;  
Yes, though He reigns enthron'd in glory,  
The King of Kings, the Lord of Heav'n,  
Where grateful myriads sing the story  
Of Earth's redeem'd and man forgiv'n.

The direction of the affairs of the Hospital need not be detailed here. The revenue, arising from landed and funded property, purchased with the donations of private individuals, may be stated at £45,000 per annum.

There is printed annually, and freely circulated, a large Sheet, containing "A True Report of the number of Children and other poor People, maintained in the several Royal Hospitals of the City of London, under the pious care of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors thereof, for the year last past." This document, in appearance, resembles a sheet almanack: it is headed by the Easter anthem set to music; and it is inclosed in a wood-cut border, the design of which indicates this custom of printing these Reports to have been of long standing. In the upper portion of the border are the Royal Arms; at the sides are the City Arms, ancient and modern; in medallions at the corners are three figures of the Christchurch Boys, and one of a girl; and at the foot is an emblematic group, with the old Hospital in the background; and beneath it is inscribed on a ribbon, "Pray remember the Poor." From this document, we gather that "the support of this Hospital materially depends upon benefactions and bequests. As that part of its income which is permanent is far short of maintaining the usual number of children, whose education qualifies them for the church, for naval service, and for every station in life, according to their abilities; and, as the principles of religion, as well as the due order of civil society, are points to which their attention is constantly directed, it is hoped that all charitable persons will readily contribute to an Institution which is not only of local, but of national good."

The results of the last year are thus stated:—

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged from Christ's Hospital, the Year last past, 225, eight whereof being instructed in Mathematics and Navigation, were placed forth apprentices to Commanders of Ships, out of the Mathematical School founded by his late Majesty King Charles the Second. . . . 225  
Children buried the year last past. . . . 13  
Children now under the care and charge of the Hospital in London and at Hertford. . . . 1392  
To be admitted on Presentations granted to this time. . . . 1617  
The names of all which, as also when and whence they were admitted, will appear in the said Hospital's Books.

Reference is then made to the Building Fund, established in 1802, for the gradual and complete rebuilding of the Hospital premises. It is added that "a great part has accordingly been restored, in a most commodious and substantial manner, without reducing the number of Children upon the Establishment during the progress of the works. Much, however, yet remains to be done; and the Governors regret to state that the fund originally subscribed has been completely exhausted, and a very considerable sum expended from the general funds of the charity; but they are willing to hope, that the generosity of the public will afford the means of completing this great work, and prevent the necessity of encroaching further upon the permanent income of the Hospital, and thereby diminishing the scope of its usefulness."

We trust that the above appeal will be liberally responded to, and shall feel happy in our Journal being the medium of aiding its efficiency.

The system of education pursued at the Hospital has lately been extended to the French language. A scholarship has also been established out of a fund raised to commemorate the exertions of the *Times* newspaper in the detection of a great scheme of commercial imposture. We learn from a late number of that journal, that "the first holder of the Scholarship is Mr. Romanis, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who was elected to it whilst a student of the Hospital, after an examination equally classical and mathematical; and has recently evinced, on taking his B.A. degree, the same proficiency in both studies conjointly which had obtained for him the Scholarship, being in the first class of the Classical Tripos and Third Senior Optime. The other students from Christ's Hospital who took their degrees at the same time were Mr. Airey, of Pembroke, Second Wrangler; Mr. Brown, of Pembroke, second in the first class of the Classical Tripos; and Mr. Hammill, of Pembroke, a Wrangler. While we join with the Universities in according to pre-eminence in either study that full meed of applause which it must always command, we trust that "the *Times*' Scholarship," which has been thus efficient in the first instance in the object of promoting general education will continue to prove a stimulus to the pursuit of classics and mathematics conjointly, and to be, as it is at present, a most acceptable reward to the diligent and meritorious scholar who devotes his attention to both branches of study. We are happy to hear that another scholarship, to be denominated the 'Pitt Scholarship,' has been founded at the Hospital by the members of the Pitt Club, which is to be devoted to precisely the same beneficial object as that which takes its name from our paper. If there were two more scholarships of the same nature founded, so that one should become vacant in every year, it would be a valuable addition to that system of encouragement of combined science and literature which is now happily becoming prevalent in the great schools of this country."

We have spoken incidentally of the subordinate establishment at Hertford, to which the younger boys are generally sent preparatory to their entering on the foundation in London, which takes place as vacancies occur. There is, likewise, accommodation here for 80 girls. The building at Hertford was erected by the Hospital Governors in 1683: we have engraved the entrance gateway, and the school-house: when full, it will contain 416 children, of whom about 200 are taught the classics.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Didst thou not fall out with a tailor for wearing his new doublet before Easter?  
*Romeo and Juliet.*

The end of Shrovetide is the beginning of a pretty general carnival: Easter is perhaps the most blithesome of all our holiday seasons—because it is their spring. Fashion, indeed, during the vernal festival, "quits the gay throng for the shade." *Bon Ton* affects the country for the nonce, but that by no means interferes with the mirth or festivity of the occasion, because, among exclusive people, "melancholy and gentlemanlike" are synonymous terms. The body politic seizes upon it as a license for throwing labour and care to the dogs: the populace array themselves in their best attire: the tailor runs no risk of having a quarrel thrust upon him for wearing his new doublet before Easter, for no member of the productive classes thinks of putting on his best clothes till after Lent.

The early part of this instant week was one entire and perfect holiday; and, if it was not spent in accordance with the taste of the highly fastidious, no one could have found fault with the sincerity of its enjoyment. "Delicate pleasures for susceptible minds," says the proverb; such, for example, as the instance recorded of one of its aristocratic amusements, in a newspaper paragraph headed thus—in considerable capitals—"Three Horses Killed with the Queen's Buckhounds on Easter Monday," which, among its elaborate details, goes on to assure the reader that, over and above the trio actually put *hors de combat*, "several other horses, and some not expected to recover, reached their stables in an exceedingly distressed and disabled state."

It is the habit, just now, to repudiate fairs and places of pleasure—rendezvous for common folks—and yet, probably, among all the mere populace engaged in merry-making during the recent holidays, there was not one who thought of such an expedient for killing time as killing a horse, or even reducing it to "an exceedingly disabled state." Pastime was the order of Easter everywhere—at least in merry England. The metropolitans rushed into steam, either by rail or river; the ruralists had their revels at home, or, greatly daring, took return tickets, and sought pleasure even in the dangerous capital. In sporting, the chief picture was that whereof the following notice is an epitomised sketch:—

The Craven Meeting commenced at Newmarket on Monday, and terminated yesterday. It is, in fact, the opening of the regular turf campaign—the few days' racing here and there, by which it is preceded, being little more than skirmishes of the out-posts. It had very nearly been anticipated by a fatal catastrophe—the special train which took down the *élite* of the company, having escaped annihilation only by an especial providence. Sunday was distinguished, indeed, for railway accidents; on that day, also, a train on the Brandling Junction committed frightful devastation—the engine actually jumping through the roof of a house, and fearfully injuring the inmates.

Turning from these sombre scenes to the sport, which is our peculiar province, it dawned most propitiously for the fielders. True, the spirit of the ring was slack, but there always is betting at Newmarket, and the chief issues came off saddy in opposition to the opinion of "the Talents." The first day—shown of its once brilliant Riddlesworth—produced seven races, and, in four instances, the field threw in well.

Tuesday, with the speculating feature of the week—the Newmarket Handicap—was a great coup; for that race was won by an animal that never was in the market. These handicaps are the annuities settled on the Legs for good services in promoting the honour and honesty of the turf. Five-and-twenty horses came to the post for the exciting affair, and precisely that one which nobody had ever thought of—not even his own party: The Column Stakes forms the staple of interest for the Wednesday in "the first week." It was won, it will be seen, by Colonel Anson's Derby nag Iago, that had just previously picked up a pretty little sweepstakes, worth to her gallant owner some £700. The remainder of the racing was good enough of its kind, but not of a character for especial remark. We must wait till the First Spring Meeting for anything materially to influence the position of the Derby, or the betting upon it. We must look to Chester, with its Cup, for another "sop" for the betterers round.

## NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.—MONDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, and 5 only if declared; for three and four year olds. D.M.

Col. Peel's King Cob, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb .. .. (Nat) 1  
Lord Albermarle's Nell Cook, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb .. .. 2

Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft; for four-yr-olds and upwards. T.Y.C.

Lord W. Powlett's Esprit, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb .. .. (Bartholomew) 1  
Col. Peel's Garry Owen, aged, 8st 12lb .. .. 2

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; for three-yr-old fillies, 8st 7lb. D.M.

Lord G. Bentinck's Blackbird .. .. (Nat) 1  
Duke of Rutland's Sister to Flambeau .. .. 2

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each; for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. D.M. Five subs.

Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance .. .. (Nat) 1  
Lord Lonsdale's Joy .. .. 2

Match, 200, h ft; weight for age. D.M.

Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb .. .. (Nat) 1  
Lord Orford's Prussic Acid, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb .. .. 2

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb each. Ab. M.

Lord Lonsdale's b c by Bay Middleton, allowed 4lbs (Bartholomew) 1  
Mr. Payne's Collingwood .. .. 2

## TUESDAY.

The Riddlesworth Stakes of 200 sovs each.

Lord Exeter's c. by Colwick, out of Galata .. .. (Mann) 1  
Duke of Bedford's Black Cat .. .. (F. Butler) 2

Match, 200.—Duke of Bedford's Lady Constance (Robinson) beat Lord Exeter's f. by Trolus, out of Amaryllis (Mann).

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.

Duke of Bedford's Paragon .. .. (Robinson) 1  
Lord Chesterfield's Arkwright .. .. (Nat) 2

The Newmarket Handicap Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 200 added.

Mr. Wigram's Kesheng, 4 yrs, 7st .. .. (Pettit) 1  
Mr. Cuthbert's Queen of Tyne, aged, 7st 13lb .. .. (Joy) 2

## WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each.

Colonel Anson's Iago .. .. (F. Butler) 1  
Lord Exeter's br c by Colwick, out of Galata .. .. (Mann) 2

Subscription Plate of £50.

Lord Stradbroke's Idas .. .. (Robinson) 1  
Colonel Peel's Garry Owen .. .. (Chapple) 2

The Column Stakes of 60 sovs each.

Colonel Anson's Iago (allowed 3lb) .. .. (F. Butler) 1  
Mr. Wall's The Crown Prince (allowed 5lb) .. .. (Wakefield) 2

## THURSDAY.

Handicap of 20 sovs each.

Lord Waterford's Corranra, aged .. .. 1  
Lord Miltown's Colleen Bawn .. .. 2

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.

Lord G. Bentinck's Binnacle .. .. 1  
Duke of Bedford's Paragon .. .. 2

Plate of £50.

Sir G. Heathcote's Khorasan .. .. 1  
Colonel Anson's Rowland Hill .. .. 2

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.

Duke of Bedford's Paragon .. .. 1  
Lo Exeter's Galata colt .. .. 2

## FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Lord Chesterfield's Snake .. .. 1  
Mr. Watson's Ganymede filly .. .. 2

Match, £200, h ft.—Corranra beat Oakley.

The Port Stakes of 100 sovs each. T.M.M. #

Lord Lonsdale's Jerico .. .. 1  
Mr. Gully's Old England .. .. 2

## Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Lord Miltown's Colleen Bawn, 7st 3lb .. .. 1  
Duke of Rutland's Paultons, 8st 3lb .. .. 0  
Mr. C. Brooke's Khorasan, 9st .. .. 0

A dead heat for second place.

## Sweepstakes. D.M.

Lord Stradbroke's Polecat .. .. 1  
Mr. Osbaldeston's Giselle .. .. 2

**GREAT SCULLERS' MATCH FOR £200.**—The trial of aquatic skill between Robert Newell, of London, and H. Clasper, of Newcastle, is fixed to come off on the 22nd of June, on the river Tyne, Newcastle.

**GREAT FOOT RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP AND £200.**—On Tuesday, the long-pending and exciting foot-race between Benjamin Butler and Charles Westhall, who were matched to walk twenty-five miles of road for £100 a-side, came off near the White Hart Inn, at Hayes, in the presence of an immense number of spectators. Both men have acquired great celebrity as pedestrians, and have defeated some first-rate men, and the present match was made to decide their claim to the championship. In betting, Butler was the favourite. The men started at a clipping rate, keeping the horsemen at a full trot. Westhall first turned the mile, and kept the lead. Butler appeared full of confidence, and was waiting close upon his opponent. The men accomplished seven miles in fifty-eight minutes and a half, fair toe and heel walking—a feat quite unprecedented on the records of a twenty-five mile race. At this stage of the race Westhall, to all appearance, made winning certain, and continued the contest at great speed; but, as the old adage says, "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip," at the fourteenth mile he began to flag. Butler then made the race, and pressed his adversary for speed. Westhall kept up to the eighteenth mile, when he was compelled to relinquish the race. Butler then went over the remaining distance at his ease, and finally covered the twenty-five miles under four hours, and won the honours of pedestrian championship and the pecuniary accompaniment.

**LISTON'S WILL.**—This universally respected and popular comedian, whose death we so recently recorded, had for several years retired into private life, having attained a good old age, and acquired considerable property. His will has just been proved in Doctors' Commons, and his effects were valued for probate duty at £40,000. He has left his plate, jewellery, pictures, books, furniture, carriages, horses, &c., to his wife, absolutely. The residue of his property, which he directs to be invested in the Funds in the names of trustees, he has left to be enjoyed by her for life, and gives a power of appointment over the same by will or otherwise; and in case so much as £6,000 is by her unappointed, he gives such sum to his daughter, Mrs. Rodwell—the dividends for her own use, and the principal at her death to her two daughters, Emma and Elizabeth, or to the survivor; and in case his wife does not make any disposition of the residue, he gives the same, or so much thereof as remains unappointed, to his son, Captain John Terry Liston. He appointed as his executors, his relict, and J. R. Durrant, of Stock Exchange, C. Turner, of Brompton, and W. Taylor, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square. The will is dated in April, 1842; and he made a codicil in January last, and died on the 22nd ult., at the age of 72, at his residence, Hyde-park-corner. He formerly resided at Soho-square, and afterwards at Brompton.

**INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.**—Amidst the many wonderful inventions of modern days, there are none more wonderful than that now about to be carried out by the establishment of submarine telegraphs, by which an instantaneous communication will be effected between the coasts of England and France. The British Government, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the French Government, by the Minister of the Interior, have granted permission to two gentlemen, the projectors of the submarine telegraph, to lay it down from coast to coast. The site selected is from Cape Grisnez, or from Cape Blancnez, on the French side, to the South Foreland, on the English coast. The Lords of the Admiralty have also granted permission to the same gentlemen to lay down a submarine telegraph between Dublin and Holyhead, which is to be carried on from the latter place to Liverpool and London. The submarine telegraph across the English Channel will, however, be the one first laid down. The materials for this are already undergoing the process of insulation, and are in that state of forwardness which will enable the projectors to have them completed, and placed in position, so that a telegraphic communication can be transmitted across the Channel about the first week in June. When this is completed an electric telegraph will be established from the coast to Paris, and thence to Marseilles. Upon the completion of the submarine telegraph across the English Channel, it is stated that a similar one, on the most gigantic scale, will be attempted to be formed, under the immediate sanction and patronage of the French Administration; this is no less than that of connecting the shores of Africa with those of Europe by the same instrumentality, thus opening a direct and lightning-like communication between Marseilles and Algeria.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, are respectfully informed that an EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY next, APRIL 23, when will be performed (for the first time this season) Rossini's celebrated Opera, entitled *IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA*. Rosina, Madame Grid; Bartolo, Madame Bellini; Il Conte d'Almaviva, Sign. Mario; Bartolo, Sign. Lablache; Basilio, Sign. F. Lablache; and Figaro, Sign. Fornassari. In the course of the Evening, Selections from Donizetti's Opera, *LINDA DI CHAMOUNI*. In which Madame Castellani and Mdlle. G. Brambilla will appear. To be followed by various Novelties in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, in which will appear Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, Mdlle. Petit Stephan, Mesdames. Moncelet, Demolage, Constan, and Mdlle. L. Taglioni; M. Gosselin, M. Bertrand, M. Di Mattia, and M. Perrot.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Patronised by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, PRINCE ALBERT, and the PRINCESS ROYAL.—Extraordinary bit of Mr. LEMAY REED's new Equestrian Spectacle, which has been pronounced by the Public Press to surpass all former productions. On MONDAY, April 20th, and following Evenings, the Original Asiatic Drama of *THE ARAB AND HIS DESERT STEED*; or, the Pearl of the Euphrates. Magnificent effects, splendid scenery and costumes, grand equestrian tableaux, &c. &c. The Scenes of the Circle will during the week prove more than ordinarily brilliant, presenting the whole Troupe of British and foreign professors, aided by the inimitable Clowns Barry, Waller, and Roebuck. To conclude with a Novel AFTERPIECE.—Box-Office open from 11 to 6. Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

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OF PRICES. Day Exhibition, 2s.; Evening, 2s. 6d.; Children under Twelve, 1s. Stalactite Caverns, 1s. extra; Children, 6d. Sacred Music only on Wednesday and Friday, and the admitted Overseas on the Friday. Grand Musical Organ. The remaining days, from 2 till 4, and 8 till half-past 10. DAY EXHIBITION.—Grand Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mounts. Torrent.—Open from 10 till 5. EVENING EXHIBITION.—The New and Extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional Atmospheric Effects, at 8, 9, and 10. The Museum, Conservatories, Swiss Cottage, &c. &c. open from 7 till half-past 10.  
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**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the THIRD CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, when will be performed Beethoven's Symphony in F—Spohr's in D—Beethoven's Overture to "Fidelio"—and Onslow's *Alcide de la Vega*. Solo performers: Pianoforte, Mr. W. S. Bennett; Harp, Mr. Parish Alvars; Vocalists, Madame Caradori Allan, and Sign. F. Lablache; Conductor, Mr. Costa.  
Single Tickets, One Guinea; and Double Tickets, £1 10s; to be had at the Music Warehouse of Messrs. ADDISON and HOBSON, 210, Regent-street.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.**—On FRIDAY Evening, APRIL 24, 1846, will be performed DELSHAZZA'S FEAST, a Sacred Cantata, composed by Mr. George Perry; MENDELSSOHN'S CIVIL PSALM; and HAYDN'S SERVICE, No. 2.—Principal Vocal Performers, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockyer, Mr. Leffer, and Mr. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of about 500 Performers.—Tickets, 3s. each; Reserved Seats, in the Gallery, 5s.; in the Area, 10s. 6d.; may be obtained of the principal Music Sellers; of Mr. BOWLEY, 53, Charing-cross; Mr. RIES, 102, Strand; or of Mr. MITCHELL, 39, Charing-cross.  
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**CHAPPELL'S PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,** 50, New Bond-street.—For SALE or HIRE, a more than usually large stock of every description of PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Wornum, &c.; also of Harps by Broadwood and Conventina, by Wharfedale, &c.—Musical Instruments to convey to persons of the means capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by references to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms.

**LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.**—MRS. LOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, enabling a lady to convey to persons of the means capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by references to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms.

**TO COUNTRY MILLINERS.**—Mrs. BARCLAY begs to announce that her SHOW ROOMS are now OPEN, exhibiting every elegance of Fashion. She has been long in Paris, spending some time in purchasing every stylish pattern from all the Magazines des Modes most becoming and appropriate for country ladies. She solicits an early visit to her Establishment, 46, Marchmont-street, Russell-square, trusting that her unusual moderate prices will insure the continuance of their liberal patronage.

**SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.**—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to solicit an inspection of their PARASOLS for this Season, including the most elegant Patterns yet offered to the Public in Moiré, Glacé, and Broché styles. The SYLPHIDE, so universally admired, is manufactured in every variety of style, without additional cost, and can be procured at all respectable Mercers and Drapers. W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; and 11, Royal Exchange.

**THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES,** kitchen ranges, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tin and copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works, for verandas, lawns, &c.; flower stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices in plain figures for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

**ELEGANT FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS.**—JEREMIAH EVANS and Co. beg leave to call the attention of the nobility and gentry to their novel and elegant STOCK of FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS, manufactured of every description of pattern, including the Gothic, French, Elizabethan, Grecian, &c. They have also just introduced several splendid stoves en suite.—Manufacturing and Furnishing Ironmongery Show Rooms, 33, King William-street, London-bridge.

**TO ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.**—EVANS'S SELF-ACTING KITCHEN RANGES continue to maintain their superiority over all others. They are adapted for roasting, boiling, steaming, and baking in the best manner, and yield a constant supply of hot water, and are constructed on economical principles, with open fires, which may be contracted or extended at pleasure, and are not liable to produce the unwholesome smell and great destruction of fuel inseparable from the close shut-up range. Every article for sale in copper, iron, and black tin.—JEREMIAH EVANS and CO., stove-grate makers and furnishing ironmongers, 33, King William-street, London-bridge.

**SUPERB NOVELTIES in PAPIER MACHE,** at MECHE'S, 4, Leadenhall-street, London.—A visit to his establishment will prove that there is not in London another such stock of Elegancies. They consist of caddies, tables, envelope cases, netting boxes, companions, cabinets, jewel cases, work boxes, dressing cases, tea caddies, and patent lockers, cane racks, table inkstands, regency, writing-desks, portfolios, playing cards, and visiting card-cases, cigar and bottle-cases, note-books, and a large assortment of needle-cases, in pearl and tortoiseshell, silver and gold pencil-cases, pen-holders, and other articles suitable for presents. Inventor of the patent castellated tooth-brush.

**PERRY and CO'S PATENT PAPER HOLDERS,** or LETTER FILES, with Elastic Bands.—The advantages of these Paper Holders, with Patent Elastic Bands, for holding letters, are very important. Letters or papers are kept in perfect order without piercing or defacing them; they may be instantly referred to, changed, or replaced; and the number may be increased or diminished without affecting their security. Manufactured of the following sizes, from 1s. each, and upwards, 12mo., 8vo., 4to., royal 4to., and foolscap folio. Other sizes made to order.

**LOSS OF TEETH.**—Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new System of Self-Adhesion, which has procured him such universal approbation, and is recommended by numerous Physicians as being the most ingenious system of gum, or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. He also begs to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to adopt his painless yet effective system, which is also much less expensive than others.

**GROSSMITH'S ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYE MANUFACTORY,** 175, Fleet-street. (Established by J. B. Sloath, 1760.) These superb gems of art are now made by William R. Grossmith in a few hours to fit, without operation or pain, in every case where the sight of an eye has been lost. They are recommended by the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons as protective to the cavity, and preventive of the wasting and closing of the lids. The Form and Colour is perfectly matched. The Movement precise with the natural eye, and the closest observer will not detect them from life. \*\*\* Forwarded safely by post to all parts of the world.

**CHILDREN'S HAIR.**—The balsamic properties of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL nourish the hair in its embryo state, accelerate its growth, sustain it in maturity, and continue the possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy, to the latest period of human life. Genial and purifying, it dispels all impurity, and renders the use of the fine comb unnecessary. Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS! The genuine article has the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" on the wrapper. Price, 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d.; and double the size, 21s. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

**TO LADIES ONLY.**—J. BAILEY, 77 and 78, St. Paul's Church-yard, begs to acquaint ladies that each department is replete with every novel in costume for the approaching season, and an arrangement for immediate receipt of every new design will ensure an unceasing succession of Fashion. La Vieille, elegantly trimmed with ribbon and lace, One Guinea and a Half; the usual price for these is Two Guineas. Mantles from every Parisian model; Paisley shawls exceedingly cheap; an importation of French silks of every design; buyers obtain the full reduction of duty. Sylphide, Windsor, and the universally-admired Claremont parasols. Every novelty in Oregon Checks, French robes and Cashmere dresses, as per list. Family linens, warranted. Ribbons, laces, and French fancy goods in every variety. Country Millinery, Drapery, and Shawls. Houses, obtain advantages not to be met with elsewhere.—Note the address, J. BAILEY, 77 and 78, St. Paul's Church-yard. The nearest house to Ludgate-hill.

**SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.**—The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons .. ..	.. ..	From top of Trousers to bottom .. ..	.. ..
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt .. ..	.. ..	From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers .. ..	.. ..
From Centre of Back to Elbow joint Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist .. ..	.. ..	Size round top of Thigh (tight) .. ..	.. ..
Size round top of Arm .. ..	.. ..	Size round Calf .. ..	.. ..
Size round Chest under the Coat .. ..	.. ..	Size round Waist .. ..	.. ..
Size round Waist under the Coat .. ..	.. ..	Size round Heel of Foot .. ..	.. ..
READY MADE.	£ s d	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s d
Beaver Taglioni .. ..	0 8 6	Winter Coats, in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed .. ..	1 5 0
Beaver Chesterfields or Coddingtons D'Orsay's, Athol's, Pembroke, and every description of Coats .. ..	1 5 0	Milled Cloth Great Coats, Velvet Collar and Cuffs .. ..	1 12 0
Boys' Winter Coats in every style, from .. ..	0 8 6	Twoed Wrappers .. ..	0 18 6
Winter Trousers, lined .. ..	0 4 6	Twoed Trousers .. ..	0 8 6
Winter dooskin .. ..	0 10 6	Winter Trousers, in all the New Patterns .. ..	0 12 0
Dress Coats, edged .. ..	1 0 0	Dooskin Trousers .. ..	0 10 6
Frock Coats, edged .. ..	1 5 0	Dooskin Trousers .. ..	0 12 0
Roll Collar Vest .. ..	0 1 0	Best Quality Made .. ..	2 15 0
Double Breasted Vest .. ..	0 2 6	Frock Coats .. ..	1 13 6
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits .. ..	0 18 6	Best Quality Made .. ..	3 3 0
Winter Trousers .. ..	0 3 0	Casimere Vests .. ..	0 18 0
Winter Vests .. ..	0 1 6	Satin, Flain, or Fancy Vests .. ..	0 18 0
		Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits .. ..	1 14 0
		Boys' Great Coats .. ..	0 14 0

**IMPORTANT.**—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned. OBSERVE.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen. CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the unscrupulous falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connection with any other house in London; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should (to prevent disappointment, &c.) call at, or send to, 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

**A SECRET to PERSONS ABOUT TO MARRY, or FURNISHING.**—You can get CHINA and GLASS at the Manufacturers' price, by paying Cash, at the place where all the hawkers are supplied, E. W. PHILLIPS, 75, Bishopsgate street Without. Make a trial and save your money. Goods sent free 20 miles.

**JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES** are selling at the Manufactory, 388, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all the value of the Swiss makers, or any other house.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

**ELECTROPLATING LIQUID SILVER,** 1s. per Bottle, or four in one, 3s., re-silver the copper parts of worn plated articles; instantly restoring their pristine beauty and durability, equal to the patent process, at one-fifth of the cost, and is trouble than cleaning. GOLD REVIVER, 2s. 6d.; GOLD VARNISH, 1s. 6d., for reviving tarnished and restoring damaged gilding. The above are the original and established preparations, manufactured only by SMITH and CO., 281, Strand (opposite Norfolk-street).

**A CHEMICAL PHENOMENON.**—One 2s. 6d. Bottle of UPTON'S PARISIAN GOLD DETURGENT will restore more old tarnished and fly-spotted Gilt Frames to their original lustre and beauty than £20 expended in re-gilding. There is neither Risk nor Annoyance in its use. Or-molu Lacquer, Silver and Bronze, 1s. 6d., and Silver Plating, 1s. per bottle.—Sold by UPTON and CO., 66, Basinghall-street, and by shopkeepers in general.

**ANCIENT COINS, MEDALS, &c.**—T. PETER WHELAN, Dealer in, No. 46, STRAND.—Coins, Medals, &c., Bought, Sold, Exchanged, Valued, &c.—Roman Brass Coins, with good portraits of the Emperors, from Caesar, 1s. each; ditto Silver, 2s. Sixteen Coins—Edward Confessor and Canute, 7s. Pennies of William the Conqueror, 2s. Do. of the Edwards, 1s. and 2s. Groats of the Henrys and Edwards, 3s. each; Half do. 2s. Ancient Greek and Egyptian Coins, 8d. and 1s. Medals of Emment Men and Events, 6s. and 6s. each.—N.B. Coins sent by Post. Medals of Emment Men and Events.

**TROUSERS! TROUSERS!! TROUSERS!!!**—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trousers Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert with truth and confidence, that his fit is a gentlemanly style, and is better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. Graves, 313, High Holborn.

**BALDNESS REMOVED and PREVENTED.**—THE POMMADE DEPURATIVE, invented by a Physician of the highest celebrity, will in all instances restore the hair, so long as vitality remains in the bulb from which it springs. It is introduced with the greatest confidence and satisfaction, as no doubt of its renovating power exists. Manufactured and sold by RIGGE, BROCKBANK, and RIGGE, Perfumers to the Queen, 35, New Bond-street, London; and 5, East-street, Brighton. Price 2s., 4s., 6s., and 10s per pot.

**CLEAR and SOFT SKIN.**—The Balsamic Properties of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR purify the Skin of all Eruptive Maladies, Freckles, Tan, and Discolorations, producing a healthy freshness and transparency of Complexion, and an admired softness and delicacy of the Hands, Arms, and Neck. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by the Court and Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe, together with the elite of the Aristocracy and Haute Volée. \* \* \* The words ROWLAND'S KALYDOR are on the wrapper of each Genuine Bottle. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!

**STONE'S COFFEE-ROOM, PANTON-STREET, HAYMARKET.**—Messrs. STONE beg to return their grateful thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage they have received for the last 50 years, and to state that their Coffee-Room has been re-embellished, Ventilated, and Improved, regardless of expense, with an anxious desire to offer superior accommodation in all its appointments, and is now open for the reception of their friends. An extensive Stock of old Bottled Port, Sherry, French and German Wines, of the first-rate Shippers, and most approved vintages. Burton and Scotch Ales. Lane's celebrated Cork Stout. Bass's Pale Ale, &c., always in fine condition.

**TO CONNOISSEURS.**—A Delicious Novelty for Table.—HECKETHORN'S BISCUIT, Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, His Royal Highness Duke of Cambridge, Her Royal Highness Duchess of Gloucester, Composed of the most exquisite ingredients, in such excellent proportions as will be found to supersede all other, for Wine, Liqueurs, Punch, and Dessert.—Manufactured by the Inventor, for GEORGE TURNER, 111, High-street, Borough, London, Fancy Bread and Biscuit Baker. In Packages, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s., containing 12 Biscuits. Wholesale, and for Exportation. To be had of all Italian warehouses, Grocers, and Biscuit Bakers. Town and Country Agents Wanted.

**BERDOE'S LIGHT WATERPROOF OVER-COATS,** guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever.—The established reputation of these garments has been so long and universally admitted, that continuing thus to notice them would be unnecessary, were it not that their well-known extensive sale is continually producing fresh requests to mislead. For quality and style, efficiency, respectability, and real economy, these most convenient and admired garments are unquestionably still unrivalled.—An extensive variety in Lanes and other new materials, manufactured exclusively for W. B. Berdoe, now ready, or made to order at a day's notice (Price 25s. to 50s.) only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, Over-Coat Maker, and Waterproof, 69, Cornhill (North Side). A particular style made expressly for Clergymen.

**COMPLETION OF ALTERATIONS and ENLARGEMENT of PREMISES.**—LADIES are respectfully informed that KING and SHEATH have completed their alterations, and have just received from Paris all the NEW FABRICS for SPRING DRESSES, in Foulards, Linen Checks and Stripes, and other novelties. K. and S. have also purchased a large quantity of Foreign Silks since the reduction in the duties, which will be sold at the following prices:—About 3000 yards of cameline and glaze Gros de Naples, at 1s. 9d. per yard; 1500 yards of black and coloured Satin Tuxes, at 2s. 9d. per yard, worth 3s. 9d.; 500 yards of Black Barathre, suitable for Mourning, at 2s. 9d. usual price 4s. 3d.; 7000 yards of Fancy French Silks, of the newest patterns, at 2s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns sent to Ladies residing in the country free of expense.—Adelphi, King and Sheath, 264, Regent-street.

**PROUT'S TOOTH BRUSHES.**—These celebrated Brushes are well known in most parts of the world, and esteemed for their durability and beauty of workmanship. They retain the hair till quite worn out, are made of every degree of hardness, and variety of shape to the extent of nearly 100 sorts, including those recommended by the principal dentists of our day, and are sold at the usual price of 1s. each, or by post for thirteen stamps.—Superior smooth-pointed Tortoiseshell-combs, the workmanship of which is rarely equalled. The new and fashionable Comb for Ladies Head-dress in great abundance. Comb Dressing Combs, together with Cream Combs, carved, turned, and plain. The stock, for sale, is large, and is presumed to be the most complete as well as the largest in London.—Prout's Brush and Comb Manufactory, 229, Strand, London, seven houses west of Temple-bar. Established 40 years.

**WATCHES and CLOCKS.**—A PAMPHLET, explaining the various constructions and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter to R. COX SAVORY, and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**SILVER TEA SERVICES of New Patterns.**—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs, in accordance with the most improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in the trade.

Urbridge Pattern.			Thalia Pattern.		
Strong Silver Tea-pot ..	£10 18 0		Strong Silver Tea-pot ..	£13 0 0	
Ditto Sugar Basin ..	6 14 0		Ditto Sugar Basin ..	7 11 0	
Ditto Cream Jug ..	10 6		Ditto Cream Ewer ..	5 2 0	
Ditto Coffee-pot ..	14 10 0		Ditto Coffee-pot ..	16 17 0	
Complete ..	£35 12 6		Complete ..	£42 10 0	

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, and on application the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and prices of recent designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the colonies. Drawback on silver plate exported 1s. 6d. per ounce.

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A BALLAD, WRITTEN AND COMPOSED BY J. AUGUSTINE WADE.

Flute Solo.

*fr.*

Playfully, but not too fast.

Come hi-ther, come hi-ther, sweet lin-net; Look here, what a nice gold-en cage; 'Twere bet-ter by far to dwell in it, Than bear with the rude tem-pest's

rage. - Here are hands that will feed and ca-ress you, And fond lips that will say, "Pretty dear!" You shall have ev-ry joy that can bless you; So fly in-to my

cage with-out fear!" "Oh, no, pret-ty maid," said the Lin-net; "No gol-den-barr'd ca-ges for me; My pri-son's the wild-wood, and in it My songs are all

hap-py and free! hap-py and free! hap-py and free! My pri-son's the wild-wood, and in it My

songs are all hap-py and free!"

Second Verse.

Away flew the bird: the poor maiden,  
Disconsolate, envied his wing—  
And with chains of captivity laden,  
Thus, thus her poor heart tried to sing:  
"You're right, pretty warbler; a palace,  
Though rich, like the cage, it be found,  
Is nought without Liberty's chalice,  
To pour its sweet nectar around!"

"Alas," sigh'd the maiden, "dear Linnet,  
A golden-barr'd home is for me;  
Oh, were it thy wild-wood, within it  
My songs would be happy and free!  
Happy and free, happy and free!  
Oh, were it thy wild-wood, within it  
My songs would be happy and free!"

The Flute Solo may be omitted at pleasure, in which case the Symphony must commence at this mark &c.